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BRITAIN, RUSSIA, MAY BE OUTSIDE UNITED EUROPE

Commonwealth of Nations Interests Former, While Asia Attracts Latter

BRITISH MINERS LOSE APPETITE FOR WORK

Russia Unlikely to Join Federation That Might Give Capital Control of Policy

Because of the growing interest in the proposal for a United States of Europe, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged for a series of articles on the subject from the pen of a competent observer. The articles cover many phases of the subject and provide the groundwork for an understanding of the reasons for the appearance and power of the whole movement. The eighth article appears below.

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By PAUL HUTCHINSON

GENEVA — When Count Coudenhove-Kalergi first outlined the possible borders of a United States of Europe in his book, "Pan-Europe," published six years ago, he left both Great Britain and Russia outside. Both, he contended, had become world powers in themselves. In the future neither would have major interests on the Continent. Great Britain was being pulled toward other parts of the world by her membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, scattered over every part of the globe. And Russia was being pulled toward Asia by her vast interests there and by her rejection of the democratic political system of Europe.

In the event of the formation of a United States of Europe, is this likely to be the situation? What attitudes are England and Russia likely to take toward such a movement if it attains formidable proportions? It is, of course, impossible to forecast any nation's action with certainty. The actual establishment of a United States of Europe seems a considerable distance in the future, if it ever comes to pass.

There are many reasons why Great Britain should be interested in the formation of a United States of Europe. Admittedly, her economic situation is far from satisfactory. Her trade shows no such impressive recovery from the effects of the war as that of Germany, France and Italy.

The British Coal Situation

Any contact with the coal situation in Great Britain would lead one to believe that her coal interests must be eager for participation in some new form of international organization. The coal production of the United Kingdom averaged 24,337,000 metric tons per month in 1913. In 1928 it averaged only 20,129,000 tons

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Great Advances in British Schools in Seven Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Director of Education for Sheffield, Percival Sharp, reporting to the Education Authority of the city on the examinations for entrance to secondary and intermediate schools, stated that the character of the worked papers had improved beyond recognition during the last seven years. "I found it difficult seven years ago even to read a large number of papers," said Mr. Sharp.

"Writing was bad; spelling was intolerably bad. Arithmetic showed both inaccuracy and lack of intelligence. The marking of the papers today is more of a pleasure than a labor. Only one who has gone through this experience of the work, not of one school but of all the schools of the city, can form at first hand an adequate idea of the improvement which has taken place in this particular aspect of school work."

The preliminary examination is described as "designed to inform the Education Committee as to the general quality of the instruction given in the two main subjects of the curriculum. English and arithmetic." Children not presented for the test through lack of attainment or from any other cause numbered 1451 this year, or 21 per cent of the total who came within the seven years age. Slightly over 50 per cent of the children eligible were withheld. The percentage of children who satisfied the examiner in the preliminary examination was 49.8 this year. In 1922 it was 12.3. "I feel bound to record my opinion that this is a very satisfactory result," stated Mr. Sharp, "one which would have seemed impossible of attainment seven years ago. It is obvious that this change can only have been effected by steady, intelligent and zealous work on the part of teachers and scholars alike."

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Dry Law No Failure, Says Scottish Official

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

SIR ROBERT STEWART, chairman of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society and member of the Scottish Liquor Commission, who has just returned from the United States, says he found the workers' standard of living improved because of prohibition. Money formerly spent for alcohol was now devoted to purchasing family comforts.

"During my tour in America and Canada," he said, "I saw only three drunken men and no evidence of illegal liquor in general supply anywhere."

Pacific Coast Women Insist on Dry Dinners

Committee Pledges Aid in Move to Take Liquor Out of Society

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO — Citing Mrs. Herbert Hoover as a "fine example" to follow in the matter of law observance, the Women's Committee of Five Thousand recently passed a resolution pledging support to the prohibition law and calling upon American women to observe the law and refuse participation in functions where it will be broken.

The Committee of Five Thousand is a state group affiliated with the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement. In the southern part of California it is known as the Women's Law Enforcement Committee of Southern California.

The resolution came up in the executive meeting preceding a law observance luncheon in the Hotel St. Francis recently, where Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, was the chief speaker. It was not discussed at the open meeting.

Drawn up by the national organization, the resolution is being brought before the various state groups forming the national committee, at the request of Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Mass., general chairman.

Considerable discussion was held in the San Francisco executive meeting as to whether the resolution should be interpreted as pledging members merely to refuse to participate in the breaking of the law at social functions, or as pledging them to remain away altogether from functions where the law would be broken. It was adopted in toto, however.

Among those speaking to the resolution and urging its passage was Mrs. John C. Urquhart of Los Angeles, chairman of the committee of southern California and past president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs.

Annual election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. Paul Raymond, chairman; Mrs. R. E. Swain, wife of the acting president of Stanford University, secretary; Mrs. Hamilton J. Riggins, past president of the City and County Federation of Women's Clubs, treasurer; Mrs. William Palmer Lucas, vice-chairman.

"Prohibition is staunchly supported by public opinion," Dr. Cherrington declared in his address. "It is the future accomplishments of that four-fifths of the population under the age of 20 which has never seen a saloon, and not a mere decade of time since the adoption of prohibition, which will prove or disprove the success of prohibition."

Comparing the conditions of today—economic, social and political—with those of saloon days, Dr. Cherrington declared that prohibition has destroyed organized vice and "ring" domination of politics.

Another speaker was Mrs. Kathleen Norris, the author, who stated that "if we were honest we would admit there is not half so much drinking after all as there was 25 years ago."

London Elects New Lord Mayor

Herbert Photos

Pomp and Circumstance Accompany the Ceremony of Choosing the Chief Executive of the World's Largest City at the Famous Guildhall. At the Left in the Picture Is the Retiring Lord Mayor, Sir Kynaston Studd, and at the Right the New Head of London, Sir William Waterlow.

BUSH PITCHES CHICAGO CUBS TO 3-1 VICTORY

World Baseball Series Takes on the Appearance of Real Battle

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—With all hopes of a four game series triumph for the Philadelphia Athletics gone as a result of the victory of the Chicago Cubs in the third game of the World Series played at Shibe Park, here, Friday, 3 to 1, Connie Mack, veteran baseball strategist of the American Leaguers, will now concentrate on merely winning the classic—if he can.

The start of the fourth game, today, finds the Cubs far better situated than they were at the opening Shibe Park game, Friday, as another victory for them will put the two teams on even terms and insure at least one more game at Wrigley Field, Chicago. To finish the series in the East, the Athletics must win the next two games, today and Monday, tomorrow being an off day.

Fans by this time have given up trying to figure Connie Mack's next move. When he sent Earnshaw right back against the Cubs, Friday, after he had been knocked out of the box, Wednesday, at Wrigley Field, the figuring was all upset again. It was accepted, however, in view of Connie Mack's remarkable success as a strategist, as another master move. And it would have gone down as such, if Guy T. Bush of the Cubs had not pitched himself out of several bad places in the early innings. As it was, Earnshaw's one bad inning, in which he committed the mistake of giving Pitcher Bush a base on balls as lead-off batter, was enough to beat the Athletics. It was a mistake which unsettled the great pitcher for the moment.

Once in the lead Bush was invincible. It was the first time in the series that the Cubs had gained a margin in runs over their rivals. It seemed to give them new vigor and they played tighter and more confidently in the last three innings.

While the Athletics were superb in victory they also showed a finish and dash even in defeat. While the pitching of Bush in the pinches was actually responsible for the Chicago victory, the pitching of Earnshaw was even more spectacular despite his defeat. Usually it is a terrific hit that breaks up a great pitching struggle. In Earnshaw's case it was a base on balls.

The struggle between the two pitchers as individuals was interesting. Bush was out to win whether he pitched as well as Earnshaw or not and his display of antics at the plate when facing Earnshaw in the sixth was the main factor in his getting a base on balls. Earnshaw was visibly upset and an error by Dykes on a grounder hit by English came opportunely in the same inning. Hornsby's single scored Bush. Wilson grounded to Bishop and the runners advanced to second and third. Cuyler, whose double in the last hectic game

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DRYS PROTEST PROPAGANDA IN THE WET PRESS

Chicago Church Group to Campaign for Inquiry Into Activities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A protest meeting to rouse sentiment for a fair treatment of prohibition in the press, brought together members of different denominations at the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church here.

It was the first public meeting of the National Christian Forum, organized recently with headquarters at 4506 Oakenwald Avenue, to give expression to the desire of many newspaper readers for more reliable prohibition news and their opposition to an editorial policy which condones law violation.

Speakers cautioned against the blind acceptance of wet propaganda in the newspapers. If all readers who are aware of such biased material in their daily journals would cancel their subscriptions, the metropolitan press would soon change its policy, declared Dr. C. C. Jesse.

He urged that an appeal be made to the Congress and the President of the United States for an investigation into propaganda against the Eighteenth Amendment and law observance in the press.

Dr. Jesse deplored methods of exaggeration used to discredit prohibition. He recalled how in the old days of the saloon it was no uncommon sight to see children carrying home cans of beer. Suppose this happened now, he said. Would not prohibition be pictured as ruining the youth of the land? But young people of today, he declared, are to be praised for their moral standards.

A plea for discriminating reading of papers was made by Burke Adams, executive secretary of the National Christian Forum, which sponsored the meeting.

"I like newspapers," he asserted, "but we must learn to be immune to their propaganda."

Mr. Adams said he wouldn't presume to tell others what to read and what not to read, but he would tell them his own practice. He had stopped reading newspapers he found condoning law violations and he had replaced them with those he knew were fair.

He said he reads The Christian Science Monitor "for world news and general uplift." "It's just a newspaper," he said, "but it's a newspaper that is clean and delightful." He gets his local news from the Chicago Evening Post, whose editorials he praised for their high tone, and sometimes from the Chicago Daily News. The result of his new reading diet, he said, is "a better digestion and a better disposition."

Venizelos Sounded on Being Premier to Other Nations

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—A Hungarian journalist interviewing Eleutherios Venizelos, asked the latter's opinion on the feasibility of countries exchanging Premiers just as institutions of learning now exchange university professors.

"You, for example," said the journalist to the statesman, "who have succeeded in solving many of Greece's perplexing problems with foreign nations might wisely advise another country for a certain period and perhaps settle its apparently insoluble problems.

"Isn't it true," asked the journalist, "that today exchange of professors is being made between diverse universities, and professors from all the universities of Europe teach at the Academy of International Law at The Hague? Haven't you yourself requested the aid of experts from the League of Nations? Why, therefore, should not you go and help settle the difficult questions of another country if it desires it?

"You merit a patent on your invention," said M. Venizelos smiling, "but your proposition comes a little late. You should have offered it when I was without employment. I have sufficient work in my own country." "Despite your refusal," replied the journalist, "I shall express my idea. Who knows it may not bear excellent fruits?"

Dictatorships Must Go Before League Can Be Success, Says Scots Professor

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. Cecil Delisle Burns, of the University of Glasgow, speaking here on "dictatorships," declared that the League of Nations could not operate successfully so long as such régimes were among its members, and predicted the ultimate triumph of democracy "without revolutionary action or violent upheaval."

In all countries were modern dictatorships existed, he pointed out, the authoritative type of religious belief had long been dominant. It was common to all these peoples that they had gone through an emotional crisis, either before or after the war, much severer than had been experienced even in Germany and Austria, and that they had no experience of the great changes that had transformed many other governments in the years 1830 and 1870.

Discussing the characteristics of dictatorships actually existing in Russia, Italy, Spain, Hungary and Jugoslavia, Dr. Burns said that they represented a system of government which depended on control of public policy by a very small number of persons, or one person claiming sole ability to control the policy for the benefit of the whole community. Another characteristic was suppression of all criticism, and linked with this was efficiency. They were no doubt efficient, he said, in providing food perhaps more regularly, and in providing a type of education which allowed of no variety. Such efficiency could be found also in democracies, observed Dr. Burns, particularly in prisons, and it was known by the name of "regimentation."

The lecturer declared that another characteristic of contemporary dictatorship was a bellicose nationalism, such as existed in Italy—not a nationalism which desired war, but a desire for glory without war. Combined with that was the sense of "a mission," very noticeable in Russia as it was a conspicuous feature of early Islamism. Modern dictatorship rested upon the immense impulse given to separatist nationalism in the past 10 or 12 years.

Did these governments supply contemporary needs? That depended on what they expected from the governments. Judged by the view which regarded governments as required to do more than providing mere policing and to supply co-operation by interlocking between different races, these dictatorships did not fit in very well. The League of Nations system was a business proposition, the success of which depended on its members "playing the game."

PLAN TO UNITE ALL SPANIARDS IN ONE NATION

Common Citizenship to Match Common Tongue Proposed by Dictator

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Gen. Primo de Rivera's crescendo scheme for cementing the Spanish race into one big whole—he recently announced at Seville his intention of proposing "common citizenship" for all people using Spanish as the national language—was given fresh impetus by the Dictator here at the "Fiesta of the Spanish race and tongue," when a new bond of loyalty and sympathy was declared between the mother country and her sons and daughters abroad. The Spanish-speaking colonies in New York, London and other centers were also reported to be celebrating the day.

Whether or not General de Rivera's scheme is intended as a reply to M. Briand's proposal for a United States of Europe, the general opinion is that it can hardly be expected to have much effect upon it. It shows, however, how far the all-Spanish movement has progressed during the last few years. Prior to 1923 a real understanding between Spain and her old colonies seemed a distant chimera, and Hispano-Americanismo was merely a long figure of speech. Diplomatic consular representatives of this country did, it is true, enlarge greatly on the subject. It was a topical theme in many public speeches and after-dinner toasts and carried special missions and coveted decorations in its wake. But funds for the erection of statues were subscribed to without conviction, and of the many pamphlets written, few were read and fewer taken seriously. Paris remained the common objective of South American visitors to Europe, and Spain was only a stage in their journey.

Fairs Proclaimed Success

Today the positions are different. Maneuvering for a steady stream of international limelight, the Dictator has turned Spain into a stage for League meetings, congresses, exhibitions of flying aces and naval displays. The prestige of the country and its special attractions and improving its comfort has been his favorite theme. He proclaims today the success of the exhibitions as a financial venture, and Spain as the tourist's great discovery. He insists that Spanish roads are second to none.

Three important international press agencies have found it worth while to establish offices in Madrid and today a continent on the other side of the globe is, strange as it may appear, equipped with a better news service about Spain than is Madrid itself.

When an English team was beaten on the stadium football ground there was a bigger noise in Buenos Aires than anywhere in Spain. The Overseas Congress has kept the all-Spanish objective well to the fore. This is shown by the tone of the speeches and the sensitiveness to anything savoring of Yankee influence. No opportunities are lost to hold up the United States tariff as a permanent source of danger despite the fact that Spain's commercial treaties with foreign countries have provided an open door.

Contrasting interests of North and South America turn Spain into a chess board where the pawns are not, however, invariably moved to attack despite the tariff policy and that hackneyed theme, the Monroe Doctrine.

Praise for Hoover

Señor Rios Callardo, on a mission from his country to preside over Chilean week at Seville, speaks in unmistakable terms of President Hoover's fine sense of international statesmanship. He describes his policy as likely to astonish Europe some day by its farseeing wisdom, based on respect for American nationhood, North and South. He foresees federation "without prerogatives and privileges." This contest for influence has been assisted on both sides by minor events. Generous gifts by American citizens have had an effect not only on Spanish opinion, but also on South Americans. Yet again the friendly attitude of the States has increased Spain's prestige, and the participation of the United States at the Seville exhibition—where Canada is not represented—was an extremely effective move and gained for the

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Peace Bible Presented to Prime Minister

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

A KING JAMES VERSION of the Bible containing the Beatitudes and the reference to the peacemakers was presented to Ramsay MacDonald today by the American Bible Society.

In presenting the Bible, E. Francis Hyde, president of the society, said that one of the first gifts the American Bible Society received after its founding in 1816 was one from the British and Foreign Bible Society in Great Britain, "almost at the moment that the War of 1812 was over." The Bible is a great agent for peace, he said.

U. S.-British Naval Pooling Report Spiked

Charges of Mutual Arrangement Between Nations Officially Refuted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Forceful and prompt action was taken by the Government here to disseminate a complete refutation of wholly erroneous, and in effect mischevious, conclusions drawn by certain American newspaper writers concerning Anglo-American relations, the preparatory disarmament commission and the London Naval Conference.

Throughout the Hoover-MacDonald negotiations it has been repeatedly stressed that there is no thought of an entente or alliance between the two governments. President Hoover has pointed out that the United States does not engage in such arrangements; has never done so and will not do so during his administration.

Ramsay MacDonald in numerous press declarations and in his speech in the United States Senate has emphatically asserted that the two countries are not concerned with arranging a combine between themselves. In fact, in his Senate speech, Mr. MacDonald vigorously pointed out that such a purpose would be the very negation of the greater mission and ideal that is motivating him and President Hoover, furthering the cause of general disarmament and giving practical effect to the Paris peace pact.

Unfounded Report

Yet on the very day that Mr. MacDonald departed from the capital upon the completion of his sojourn here there emanated from various news sources a story to the effect that the United States and Great Britain had "pooled" their naval forces for the maintenance of world peace.

Without questioning in any sense the motive of such a story, its effect if allowed to go unchallenged in an authoritative way could not but be disturbing to the endeavor of bringing about a five-power naval agreement at the London Conference. Such a project faces difficult enough problems without adding another in the form of a fear on the part of Italy and France that the United States and Great Britain have entered into a naval alliance. In fact, it can be asserted, that upon the good will and confidence that France and Italy have in the United States and Great Britain depends to a great extent the hope of success of a five-power naval pact.

Charges that the United States and Great Britain are making mutual arrangements between themselves are frequent enough on the Continent. For such an intimation to emanate from American quarters would be immediately taken up by these European quarters as giving full corroboration to their unfounded allegation.

Official Refutation

To prevent such a mischievous trend of events from developing the Administration through the Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson publicly refuted the American press interpretation and reiterated again, what had previously been repeatedly asserted, that the understanding that it aimed at between the United States and Great Britain is wholly a moral one and the influence the two countries

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Opera Airs Heard by 3,000,000 Children as Damrosch Starts Radio Concerts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—More than 3,000,000 school children throughout the length and breadth of the land listened to excerpts from the scores of "Aïda," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Peer Gynt," the "Rienzi" overture and the overture to "Roman Carnival" from "Benevenuto Cellini," with which Dr. Walter Damrosch has just inaugurated his second season of classical concerts for children.

The music was radiocast by the National Broadcasting Company through stations WEAF and WJZ in the New York area and special installation sent it out over a network of 62 transmitters, so that it was heard in every station in more than 50,000 class rooms and school auditoriums. This was said to be the largest network ever employed in the history of radiocasting for an educational program. Telegrams and cablegrams indicated that the concert was heard also in many class rooms in Canada, Mexico, the West Indies, Argentina and the Philippine Islands.

Dr. Damrosch was introduced to his radio classes by Merlin H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, who said that the concerts were dedicated to the students of America.

"I cannot, of course, express with music all the thoughts and sentiments which can be expressed vocally," Dr. Damrosch told his listeners, "but many of those sentiments which we all feel can be expressed and elaborated with the instruments of an orchestra. I hope to be able to awaken in the hearts of my unseen classes a love for the best in music, and I shall be delighted if the music of my orchestral family can interest the children of the New York schools in the beauties of symphonic and operatic selections."

Dr. Damrosch's three-year course, known as the NBC Music Appreciation Hours, is one in appreciation rather than in technique, and is supplementary to class-room instructions. It includes selections played by a full symphony orchestra, as well as interpretative comment by Dr. Damrosch. During the current season he will have the co-operation of an advisory committee made up of 38 national leaders in music education, representing 22 different states, who have established the concerts as part of the curriculum of schools in their territory.

BRITISH POLICY BARED BY PRIME MINISTER TO AMERICAN NATION

Stirring Speech by Ramsay MacDonald to Foreign Relations Council Radiocast to Listeners on Both Sides of Atlantic

PLEA TO AWAKEN PEACE IDEALS SYMPATHETICALLY RECEIVED

Premier Asks People of United States to Be Patient While the British Are Changing Their Traditional Viewpoint Regarding the Navy

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Ramsay MacDonald has revealed himself anew, in his last public appearances in the United States, as a dreamer of dreams and a seer of visions, who also has the practical wisdom to translate them into action. Before the three great visible audiences and a numberless invisible one, he laid bare all his hopes and aspirations. After three searching addresses in one day, no side of the British statesman's policy remained unexplored. At countless firesides, where the lights were turned low and the peace of the home had descended, the golden benediction of the British Prime Minister's words fell, and left in their train a hope and a determination to work in the crusade which he and President Hoover have begun, to banish war forever in the brotherhood of mankind. Ramsay MacDonald's opportunity came to carry straight to the hearths and homes of his American friends the full import of his message, and the opportunity was not missed.

The world had already seen in cold type the terms of the resolve which the Prime Minister and President Hoover have taken, but it remained for Mr. MacDonald's heartening rhetoric, combined with the gracious approval cast upon his words last night by Elihu Root, the dean and guardian of American foreign relations, to put life and breath into what had been abstractions.

Fulfilled His Task

Ramsay MacDonald said nothing new of political importance, but he fulfilled a much more significant task in awakening to the ideal of peace an audience bounded geographically only by the four ends of the earth.

Outstanding in the Prime Minister's utterances was the clarion-like declaration that the temple of peace must exist as a vision in the minds of its creators before it can be transformed into tangibility.

"Never has there been a good house built, never has there been a glorious cathedral built," he said, "but an architect came first of all and conceived the outlines of its beauties and put them in place."

Just as no work of art, no building, or indeed, Mr. MacDonald said, no great business ever came into material being without first existing in the mind of the dreamer who created it, so must the fair edifice of peace be a spiritual structure, founded in dreams and clad in a vision.

The dreams of peace have been dreamt, he continued, and the time has come for the mason to fashion the ideas in material stones. The masons are President Hoover and himself, Mr. MacDonald said.

"But the builder of material things comes after the architect, and without the architect he can build nothing that is worthy. With our dreams of peace, our conceptions of human

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NATIONS BLAZING TRAIL TOGETHER, SAYS PREMIER

Mr. MacDonald Drops Old Aggressive Manner as Peace Fight Seems Won

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, addressed in New York audiences numbering nearly 10,000 people, and his messages were radiographed around the world. I was privileged to be present to hear and to see the messenger of peace who has aroused the enthusiasm of the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic.

My thoughts went back to the MacDonald I had known in earlier days—a fighter in what was considered to be a lost cause. The lost cause is now won, and the man who was formerly reviled for his pacifism is now honored for it.

As he stood under the gilded galleries, the blue ceiling, and the glittering chandeliers of one of New York's most famous reception halls, he appeared to be deeply conscious of the immense responsibility that lay upon him. His expression was grave, and he betrayed great emotion. The deep-set eyes under the broad forehead, the square jaw, the poise of the whole head, no longer conveyed the fierce pugnacity of former years; he did not, as is characteristic with him, beat one closed fist into the other open hand. It seemed that he had abandoned his old aggressiveness. For he was speaking not to men and women who were opposed to his views, but to men and women who were as fully convinced of their justice as Mr. MacDonald himself. So he stood simply, and he spoke to those who greeted him in New York as to an immense but intimate family circle.

Wilson Visit Recalled

I could not help comparing his visit to America with the visit of President Wilson to Europe over 10 years ago. Circumstances have changed to an almost incredible degree. Of the exalted purpose of Mr. Wilson there cannot be room for doubt. But he came at a time when war passions still ran high. Peace

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Party Rift Stirs Rumanian Liberals

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Monitor representative, following many rumors regarding the threatened disintegration of the Liberal Party, a party which has ruled Rumania for the greater part of 60 years, sought confirmation of the report that Vintila Bratianu, ex-Priemer, had broken with his old colleague, the ex-Minister of Agriculture, C. Argetoianu.

Mr. Argetoianu admitted a temporary misunderstanding, but said that the facts were exaggerated. He expressed the hope of keeping the party intact, but added he can never agree with the economic and financial policies of Mr. Bratianu, who long has held the theory that Rumania should be developed with Rumanian capital and has backed legislation hostile toward foreign investment.

The issue between the two men came sharply to the fore at the opening of a new foreign bank here, of which Mr. Argetoianu became president of the Board of Directors. Mr. Bratianu, it is alleged, endeavored to prevent a member of the Liberal Party joining the international institution.

The trend of feeling in the Liberal Party, however, appears to oppose Mr. Bratianu's financial ideas, but there is apparently no other leader strong enough to take his place.

An important group is eager to place I. G. Duca, ex-Minister of the Interior, at the head of the party.

British Railways Reach Peaceful End of Dispute

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The peaceful settlement of a long-standing dispute affecting 433,000 railway workers was brought into sight by a compromise which has been reached between the railway managers and the executives of the three great trade unions, to which the employees belong, namely, the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Railway Clerks' Association.

This compromise, is subject to confirmation on the one hand by delegate conferences of the three unions concerned and on the other by the separate railway directories, but these bodies in the past have almost invariably shown themselves indisposed to reject the terms settled upon, as these have been, by the authorized representatives of both sides.

The workers' demand was for the restoration from Nov. 12 of the 2½ per cent wage cut that has been in force as a temporary economy the last year to tide the railways over the abnormal depression which followed the general strike of 1926. The railway companies wanted the reduction to continue for another 12 months.

The compromise now reached provides that this cut continue for another six months, when the deduction shall cease. "For a further six months," the new agreement says, "until Nov. 12, 1930, no general proposals to vary the pay or conditions shall be made by either side."

The only railway workers not included in this settlement are a relatively small body of mechanics known as "shopmen." These workers have also given notice to end their existing agreement and will meet the managers shortly to review the situation.

EASTERN STATES CHURCH MERGER NOW UNDER WAY

Methodist Protestant Union Plan Is Advanced at Atlantic City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Steps toward consolidation of the Maryland and the Eastern conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church have just been taken here at the nineteenth annual meeting of the latter body when a resolution, authorizing such negotiations with the Maryland organization was adopted uanimously.

The measure authorizes the president of the conference to name a commission within the next three months, this body to confer with the Maryland representation relative to the merger.

In event the consolidation is effected, the resultant conference would be one of the largest in the church. The Maryland district, comprising all of the states of Maryland and Delaware and a section of Pennsylvania, has 34,000 communicants, while the Eastern conference, which includes all of New Jersey, the eastern section of Pennsylvania and parts of New York and Connecticut, has about half that number.

U. S.-BRITISH NAVAL POOLING REPORT SPIKED

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are seeking to extend, "is a moral influence and not a military one." "Nothing could have been further away from the truth than to suspect that we contemplated any joinder or pooling of our navies," Mr. Stimson said. "No such idea was even broached or discussed."

The vigor and definiteness of Mr. Stimson's manner in handling the situation, while not unprecedented, are not often resorted to by the Government. He emphasizes the great importance that the Administration attaches to the matter. Mr. Stimson's statement in full is as follows:

Mr. Stimson's Statement

In reading comments upon the Prime Minister's visit and the joint statement which was issued on his departure, I have noticed a statement which so completely misconceives and misrepresents the actual facts and the spirit of our conference that I cannot let it pass without correction.

Mr. David Lawrence says that "Great Britain and the United States have in effect agreed to pool their navies to maintain the peace of the world." During the whole of our conversations there was not a syllable of such a suggestion. The tenor of the conversations was exactly the reverse, and I believe that the joint statement makes that perfectly clear.

The understanding which we aimed at was a moral understanding. The influence which we are seeking to exert is a moral influence and not a military one. The basis of our discussions was the Kellogg-Briand pact of peace, which aims at outlawing war and all forcible means of compulsion of nations, and which relies wholly upon the public opinion of the world as its sole sanction. This breathes throughout the entire joint statement made yesterday from the beginning, where we say that we discussed some of the "means by which the moral force of our countries can be exerted for peace," down to the final sentence where we said that we were endeavoring to take steps which would be a contribution toward efforts for peace, "not by military organization, but by peaceful means rooted in public opinion and enforced by a sense of justice in the civilized world."

Nothing could have been further away from the truth than to suspect that we contemplated any joinder or pooling of our navies. No such idea was even broached or discussed.

Further Emphatic Disavowal

The other press interpretation that was met with emphatic disavowal by the State Department concerns the British invitation to the London Conference, a note in the drafting of which the United States participated. The source of the story on this phase is distinctly unfriendly to any naval reduction, and is also very hostile to American participation in the World Court or membership in the League of Nations.

However, as this erroneous viewpoint had a restricted dissemination, as compared wth the other story, and it has not the international complications of the other no public refutation was released, although Mr. Stimson expressed himself in a most emphatic manner regarding the matter.

In the British note there is a concluding reference to the League of Nations Preparatory Commission, which has been working on the general disarmament problem for several years. The exact wording is: ". . . which will facilitate the task of the League of Nations Preparatory Commission and of the subsequent general disarmament conference."

In other words, and as both President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald pointed out, not alone in their joint statement, but in other individual declarations, it is their hope and purpose that the results of the London Naval Conference will act as an impetus and new force to the work of the Preparatory Commission in its greater task of bringing about general disarmament, on land and in the air, as well as on the sea.

London Conference Stands Alone

But as they explained, the London Conference does not have to submit its plans or agreement to the Preparatory Commission. The London Conference is an entity within itself, convened under the authority of Article 21 of the Washington Naval Treaty. This fact was specifically given official cognizance in the American acceptance of the naval conference invitation.

Yet, despite all this official and explanatory information, newspaper articles and editorials have already apeared in publications hostile to both naval curtailment and the League of Nations to the effect that whatever is done at the London Conference must later be acted upon by the Preparatory Commission. Such an interpretation is utterly inaccurate, and as viewed by the Administration is designed for the purpose of arousing domestic opposition to the naval disarmament program.

The Administration points to the following statement contained in the Hoover-MacDonald message as a complete exposition of its position in this regard:

"The part of each of our Governments in the promotion of world peace will be different, as the one will never consent to become entangled in European diplomacy and the other is resolved to pursue a policy of active co-operation with its European neighbors; but each of our Governments will direct its thoughts and influence toward securing and maintaining the peace of the world."

Federal Church Council to Aid Peace Movement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ will launch a world-wide peace momement coincident with the meeting of the London naval limitations conference, it has just been learned here. Meanwhile, the council is preparing a comprehensive literature distribution campaign in the cause of world peace. This will be in the form of Armistice Day literature, which will be stressed from the pulpits of churches throughout the whole of the United States on Saturday, Nov. 10.

The council holds that it is now more than ever necessary for the churches to give their aid in organizing the thought of "a will to peace, without which political instruments are of little value." It believes that to do this, an adequate understanding of existing international relations is requisite, and this it will attempt to do through literature for distribution. It will interpret the leading questions in detail and provide a study course on "making the peace pact effective." This has been prepared by the council's commission on international justice and good will and will be used in Bible classes throughout the country.

There will be an Armistice Day pledge, which calls for the support of the council's peace program by every church member.

NATIONAL ADVERTISERS WILL CONVENE OCT. 14

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Advertising executives of concerns which direct the annual expenditure of more than $200,000,000 will convene here Oct. 14 for the annual meeting of the Association of National Advertisers.

During the three-day session, leading advertising men will participate both in formal programs and in round table discussions calculated to touch every aspect of the advertising field. The subjects range from the consideration of sales studies in business to technical matters of printing and typography.

GERMANS SEEK SOVIET LEAVE TO QUIT RUSSIA

Mennonite Colonists Say Taxes in Siberia Make Farming Unprofitable

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—German colonists to the number of 1900 families and over 4000 persons, have abandoned their farms in the Slavgorod district of Western Siberia and settled in vacant summer houses in the suburbs of Moscow pending the Government's decision regarding their petition to leave Russia permanently.

There are 32,000 German colonists in the Slavgorod district, mostly Mennonites and Lutherans, and the migrants with whom the writer talked declare that the majority of these wish to emigrate. The ancestors of these Germans entered Russia early in the nineteenth century, first settling in the Ukraine, some moving to Siberia, where there was more free land 20 or 30 years ago.

The colonists declared that such intolerable burdens were placed upon them in connection with the state policy of extracting the maximum amount of grain from the peasants that it was useless to continue the struggle for existence in Russia any longer. Although the harvest failed in the Slavgorod regions the demands of the state purchasing organs were based upon the surplus which might have ben expected in a good harvest year, and steadily increased, while taxes were so heavy that they were often compelled to sell their household animals and furniture.

Asked regarding the collective farms, which offer advantages not granted to individual peasants, the colonists declared that religious people were sometimes expelled from these collective farms and expressed concern that their children would be taught atheism there. This migration is a continuous process, more families arriving daily and the migrants, some of whom are already living in extremely crowded and uncomfortable conditions, some in one-story houses sometimes accommodating 15 or 16 people, including many children, declared they would wait indefinitely, no matter what hardships were involved, until the Government grants their petition to leave Russia.

They speak fluent German, notwithstanding long residence in Russia and most of those with whom the correspondent talked expressed a desire to go to any American country where free land was obtainable. As one sturdy fair-haired German farmer said: "We expect no favors. We wish to become law-abiding citizens in a country where hard work brings more reward."

PORTUGAL TO BUILD AIRPORT IN AZORES

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—The Portuguese Government has at last decided to lay out a modern airport in the Azores Islands, where planes on transatlantic flights may land and refuel. A commission of engineers, aviation experts and army officers will leave here soon to inspect Terceira Island which has been selected as the site.

This is a volcanic island, rising to an altitude of 3600 feet, with inaccessible cliffs along most of its coast line. In the interior, however, there is plenty of fine pasture and grazing land, some of which could be adapted for a landing field. Its area is about 162 square miles and its population about 50,000.

CHINESE REVOLTERS MASS IN SHANTUNG

LONDON (AP)—Reuters dispatches from Shanghai reported that 40,000 Kuominchun troops were advancing into Shantung to join the Governor of that province in an offensive against the nationalist troops of Nanking.

Other Kuominchun forces, fighting under the standard of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, were said to be moving on Hankow by way of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and Western Honan. The Nanking Government announced that it was sending a punitive expedition against Feng.

Masonic Head Lays Shrine Corner Stone

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The trowel used by George Washington at the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol was used by Wisdom D. Brown, Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia, when the corner stone of the new Almas Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was laid here. The custom of Masonic craft was followed in the ceremony, Mr. Brown having the assistance of officers of the Grand Lodge.

This historic trowel is the property of Potomac Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. M., of the District. It is never permitted to be taken from its place in a safe-deposit box without authorization granted by Potomac Lodge. It was conveyed to the site of the Almas clubhouse by a special committee of the lodge, which is held responsible for its safe return.

Grand Master Brown handed the trowel to Leo V. Youngworth, Imperial Potentate of the Shrine, Edwin C. Dutton, Potentate of Almas Temple, and others, to spread part of the cement. Charles E. Baldwin, Grand Treasurer, deposited in the corner stone at the call of J. Claude Keiper, Grand Secretary, various Masonic documents, memorials and records and copies of Washington newspapers.

PLAN TO UNITE ALL SPANIARDS IN ONE NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

States the gratitude and sympathy of Spain, whose own position is enhanced from the South American viewpoint.

Spain, who lent aviators to deliver the Tacna-Arica pact, who is establishing banks and commercial agencies throughout South America, and is offering visitors from that continent, through intense propaganda, hospitality in the mother country, today feels she can command the respect for which she is striving and that a large number of guests come here for her own sake. General Primo de Rivera meanwhile declines to reveal the name of the Yankee who suggested to him the idea of granting "common citizenship" to all Spanish-speaking people.

PHILADELPHIA ITALIANS AID COLONY IN TRIPOLI

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini on Oct. 12 received Dr. Mario Ratto, Italian consul-general in Philadelphia, who announced to the Duce that the Italian Savoia Society of Philadelphia had given 6,000,000 lire (about $300,000) for construction of a new Italian colony in Tripoli.

This colony is intended to receive Italian-Americans who wish to return under the flag of the fatherland for their later years.

ENRIGHT TICKET FACES MOVE TO THROW IT OVER

Action Taken in New York to Annul Petitions of Square Deal Party

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A move to invalidate nominating petitions of the Square Deal Party filed with the board of elections has just been made here. Richard E. Enright heads the ticket as candidate for Mayor, and Frederic R. Coudert Jr., Republican Fusion candidate for district attorney, has a place on it, having been indorsed by the Square Deal Party.

In political circles here the move is viewed as having twofold significance. The first is that if the Square Deal Party petition nominating Mr. Coudert can be invalidated, Tammany's chances of electing Justice Thomas C. T. Crain as district attorney would be improved, as it is expected that Mr. Coudert would win a large number of ballots by men and women voting the Square Deal ticket.

The second reason is described as retaliatory by Tammany for an intimation by Mr. Enright that a certain high Tammany city official had received a loan of $2000 from the management of the Central Park Casino—an intimation which was immediately branded as false and unwarranted by the official in question and the Casino Park management.

That these petitions would come under fire was evidenced on Thursday when it became known that photostatic copies were being made of them. This has just been followed by a letter by Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York, declaring that the name of "Fred B. Robinson, 280 Convent Avenue," which is affixed to the petition, was not his and asking an investigation by the Board of Elections. Dr. Robinson lives at 280 Convent Avenue, in a house provided by the city for his official residence. Other names on the petition also have been declared fradulent.

In Square Deal Party circles it was charged that if any names on the petition are wrong, it is because Tammany workers managed to get employment as canvassers and were able to "fix" the petitions.

In addition to this development in the political situation, the tentative budget for the City of New York has again come under fire from Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Norman Thomas, Republican-Fusion and Socialist candidates for Mayor, respectively. As the budget stands, it calls for expenditures approximating $562,000,000 in round figures. Mr. LaGuardia charged that it would be nearer $630,000,000, while Mr. Thomas voiced specific criticism in reply to Mayor Walker's request that his political opponents would cite instances if they had anything to say about the budget.

Mr. Thomas charged that the budget was "not honest, because the City Administration always expects to add to it by special appropriations on borrowed money." He declared that it "provides for too many political jobs" and "was made without any effort on the part of the City Administration to bring about a consolidation of offices."

Mr. LaGuardia charged that huge budgetary increases have been "hidden by gross financial jugglers," and that because of the proximity of elections, Tammany has concealed expenditures which it intends to make from the pocketbooks of taxpayers next year.

Mr. LaGuardia declared that the Walker administration had omitted from the budget an item of $41,800,000 which would be received from the State for New York City public schools, but which the taxpayers of the city first would pay to the State, and that, should the referendum for the increase in pay for first-class patrolmen and firemen be passed, the $5,000,000 provided for in the tentative budget would be used to justify the pay of higher and lower rank, with the result that special revenue bonds would be issued for the first-class increases.

Labor Federation to Hear Premier

TORONTO (AP)—The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor heard addresses by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor of the United States, and Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor for Canada, and applauded a message from Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain, accepting an invitation to be its guest next week.

Mr. Heenan in his address remarked on the similarity of conditions in the United States and Canada, expressed the hope that unemployment difficulties faced by older countries could be avoided in his country.

Mr. Davis predicted that industrial progress would bring greater rewards and more leisure to workers in the future and argued for restriction of immigration into the United States.

BELGRADE POST FILLED

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Neville M. Henderson, hitherto second to Sir William Tyrrell in the British Embassy at Paris, has been appointed British Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade, succeeding Howard W. Kennard.

SOVIET ENVOY'S RECALL ASKED BY PARIS PRESS

Alleged 'Unorthodox' Opinions of Charg d'Affaires Cause Much Comment

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Events in connection with the scandal at the Soviet Embassy on account of the precipitate flight over a back wall of the Chargé d'Affaires menaced by a Moscow emissary on account of his "unorthodox" opinions, have taken a fresh turn. The recall of the Soviet Ambassador, Valerian Dovgalevsky, is being demanded in certain quarters here.

Influential newspapers have become bold enough to question if Mr. Dovgalevsky's presence can any longer be tolerated. While the feeling may quiet down, at the same time it will be remembered that it was a similar press campaign which foreshadowed the withdrawal of his predecessor, Christian Rakovsky. It is particularly unfortunate for Mr. Dovgalevsky that he has had to face this criticism immediately after his diplomatic success in London.

Public sympathy is entirely with Gregory Bessedovsky, the chargé d'affaires, who quit the embassy and placed his family and himself under French police protection. He has not failed, however, to make the most of the dramatic side of the episode, writing stories and giving numerous interviews, in which he exposes what he calls the terroristic methods of the Soviet secret police, the Cheka.

Mr. Bessedovsky is in revolt against Soviet practices and declares numberless Russians feel the same way in their hearts, realizing that the brief period of the Democratic Kerensky régime was the "Golden Age." If the stories are to be believed part of the Embassy personnel are Cheka agents set to watch the remainder. Mr. Bessedovsky's position (though first councilor, he was in charge during Mr. Dovgalevsky's absence) and the delicacy of the task of removing him was apparently sufficiently important to warrant sending the reputed head of the Cheka forces in Germany to Paris.

In parallel with this upheaval, there is reported to be more profound disturbances among the ranks of the French Communists. Reorganization or disorganization is in progress. Leaders are being dismissed or deported and desertions of Communists from several municipalities in the Paris region are noted. Miners in the Loire Basin have left the party. The Communists, however, despite the attempts to discredit them, still control surprisingly large sections of the urban populations.

World Bank Head Will Direct Policy

BADEN-BADEN, Ger. (AP)—Whoever becomes chairman of the Bank for International Settlements' board of directors will shape, in the last analysis, the destinies of this new world institution. This was the chief significance of a decision by which the delegates agreed to make the chairman responsible for the bank's policies. The general manager will be an experienced banker, whose duties it will be to carry out the technical operations of the bank in conformity with instructions of the board submitted through the chairman.

Further to enhance the chairman's prestige, it was agreed he must be a full-time man. This automatically ruled out any governor of a bank of issue and necessitates the nominee resigning his other posts. His term will be three or five years and he may be re-elected.

While the chairman must naturally be bound by decisions of the board, he will have the advantage of knowing all details of the bank's operations of being constantly on the spot.

If the delegates already have anyone in prospect for this most responsible office, they are not divulging the name. However, they are known to have numerous applications from all parts of the world.

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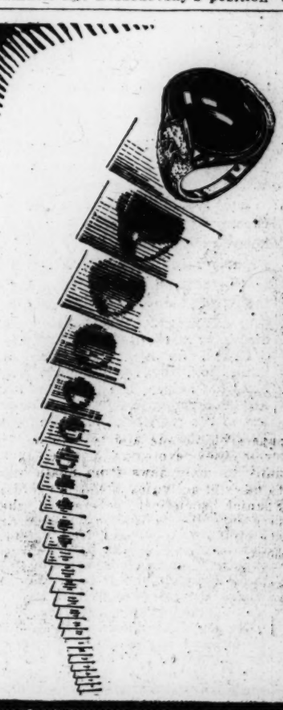

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PERU INDUCTS PRESIDENT FOR FOURTH TERM

Dr. Leguia Takes Office in Conjunction With National Holiday Program

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—El Dia de la Raza (The Day of the Race), was celebrated here in conjunction with the inauguration of President Leguia to his fourth term and with the opening of the ordinary session of Congress.

Formerly the exercises of the day consisted of literary and musical recitals, but this year a parade of the grammar and high school children was the outstanding feature. Thousands filed through the principal streets to the Paseo de Colon—Columbus Boulevard—where they placed floral wreaths in honor of Columbus, after which they sang the Hymn of the Race.

The significance of the term Dia de la Raza, is the subject of debate here, many persons adhering to the position that the origin of the term lies in the fact that the Spaniards established government and spread their culture throughout the vast region that stretches from the Rio Grande to the Strait of Magellan.

Others contend that instead of commemorating the achievements of the Spanish eponyms of the now heterogeneous races, it merely denotes the achievements of one man—Christopher Colombus.

The term was originated in Spain, and only in comparatively recent years has the date, Oct. 12, been made a national holiday in all the South American countries, Argentina having been the first country to designate it as such.

Despite her linguistic and historic associations with Spain, there does not exist in Peru any considerable sentiment toward furtherance of the so-called Pan-Hispanic movement. More and more Lima is becoming cosmopolitan, tending toward Pan-Latinism rather than Pan-Hispanism, but with a culture outgrowing her former parochialism. The upper classes look more to Paris and other European capitals for their cultural leadership and their social diversions than to Madrid.

Under the administrations of President Leguia, Peru has been a stanch advocate of Pan-Americanism, and purely American settlement of the boundary controversies between Peru and Colombia, and Peru and Chile has been one of the results of this policy. As Peru's aloofness from European political ideas has become more marked, her relationship with the United States has grown more and more cordial.

Contrary to the general belief, life in Lima and other Peruvian towns is affected by North American influences other than those felt in the business world.

While any direct cultural influences of the United States are slight at present, thousands of young Peruvians are studying English in the schools, and an American is at the head of the high school system, which follows the curriculums generally prevailing in the United States.

Many steel and concrete office buildings of the North American type are springing up in the commercial district of Lima, alongside buildings retaining the carved wood balconies and grilled windows of colonal times.

Argentina Honors Columbus on National 'Day of the Race'

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—President Irigoyen decreed El Día de La Raza as a national festival during his previous term of office (1916-1922), and it was first observed in 1921. Of the country's national holidays it now ranks high in significance, being overshadowed in importance only by May 25 and July 9, the days upon which Argentina celebrates her national independence.

The principal festivities included a cathedral service attended by the President and members of his Cabinet and official household, the diplomatic corps and high government and ecclesiastical dignitaries. There was a military parade and at night a gala function in the famous Colon Théâtre took place. Throughout the day members of various societies gathered at the foot of the Columbus statue in the Plaza Colon, where orators addressed them.

In addition to these observances many official receptions were held by various institutions, and celebrations of similar nature took place in other cities of the country.

Great Britain, Germany and latterly, the United States, through its economic activities, have come to be the guiding influences in the life of finance, commerce and industry of the republic, but in the fields of art, philosophy and many of the natural sciences, Argentina clings strongly to the schools of the Latin.

Aside from the most modern of the arts—the cinema—the influence of North America is little felt in the cultural life of the country. The Pan-American movement, in which Anglo-Saxon United States plays the leading rôle, has as yet accomplished little or nothing in weaning the Argentine heart from its affinity for Latin culture. American road experts, public health specialists and other exponents of the practical in civilization gain the respectful attention of the Argentine, but the American playwright, educator, novelist and composer is little known in the River Plate country.

Cubans Remember Columbus With Special Celebrations

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Cubans and the large Spanish colony here celebrated El Dia de la Raza, honoring Christopher Columbus, who, on his first voyage of discovery set foot on this island near the present-day city of Nuevitas, in eastern Cuba. Special programs were held in all the public schools, and wreaths placed on the monument erected in honor of the navigator.

With 95 per cent of the white population either Spanish-born or descendants of the Spanish, the Cuban looks on Spain as the fatherland.

All the Spanish language newspapers of Havana and several in interior cities devote one to three pages daily to cable news from Spain and to news of activities of local regional Spanish societies; several of the largest clubs in Havana, including the Centro Gallego with 70,000 members, are Spanish organizations; and the great majority of small shopkeepers are Spanish emigrés.

Teacher Aid Backed by Mrs. Roosevelt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Mrs. Franklin T. Roosevelt, wife of the Governor of New York State and herself a teacher, has just pledged her support of a movement to raise an endowment fund of $250,000 for elderly and needy public school teachers, which at her suggestion will become state-wide.

Mrs. Roosevelt promised her cooperation after a talk with Miss Mary W. Muldoon, principal of the junior high school at Waverly and chairman of the welfare committee of the State Teachers' Association, who visited her at the Executive Mansion here and told of the exigencies facing the retired members of the teaching profession.

The enlistment of the aid of every Rotary, Kiwanis and Exchange Club in the State, the League of Women Voters, the Federation of Women's Clubs and fraternal organizations was discussed, together with the naming of local groups to aid the movement.

CHICAGO BIRDS SOLD AT SO MUCH A WEEK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Canaries are being sold here on the installment plan. Purchasers are given a year to pay up. The down-town store which is merchandising canaries on the "down payment" plan filled its window with birds and hung out the terms: 95c down and 45c weekly.

The Political Horn of Plenty

TRAFFIC EXPERT SAYS STREET CAR BEST IN CROWDS

Declares Days of Free Space on City Thoroughfares Has Passed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Proposals for keeping traffic moving and the streets measurably clear were made to a Senate subcommittee by J. Rowland Bibbins, a consulting engineer who has been studying conditions in Washington.

The Senate committee has been giving special attention to the parking problem in Washington. Mr. Biddins said that, in his opinion, complete information would have to be in hand as to the ownership of the parked cars, where they originate, how long they stand and how much storage space is available to take cars of long-time parkers if they are to be excluded from the main streets.

In the down-town streets of Washington, Mr. Bibbins said, the time had come to ban parkers because there is no longer space free for traffic. He favored graded parking down town which would mean varying time limits in different places.

"We must encourage day storage of cars," Mr. Bibbins said. "It is expensive now and discourages the man of average means. Wherever possible I have advocated rear alley garages."

He explained that the rear end of lots would be cheaper grounds on which to build storage garages than most other space available.

Mr. Bibbins is not convinced that any agency can handle the rush-hour load as well as street cars. Buses have an important place on the layout of public transportation, but on busy streets they could not move the crowd in rush hours as well as the street cars.

He said that average speed could be increased with advantage. In rush hours on busy streets the speed is only 9 to 12 miles an hour, and in the down-town section only five to eight miles in places. He expressed the hope that these delays could be eliminated by the changes recommended in the operation of traffic lights.

G. O. P. GETS NEW TARIFF SETBACK IN BOOK DEFEAT

Vote Lifting Censorship on Foreign Literature Not Final, Hówever

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Outmaneuvering an overwhelming defeat on their original motion, opponents of customs censorship of imported literature finally won the first encounter on the issue in the Senate.

As the provision now stands in the Senate tariff bill the existing prohibition on objectionable literature is lifted. Final action, however, is still to be taken. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which was defeated on the question, announced following the victory of the opposition that he would demand a separate vote on the section when the bill came before the chamber for final balloting.

The absence from the floor on the second vote of several Senators who had opposed the original amendment and the reversal of three Republicans on the issue, Frederick H. Gillett, Senator from Massachusetts; Otis F. Glenn, Illinois and Frederic C. Wolcott, Connecticut, enabled the opposition to retrieve victory from its earlier heavy setback.

This first vote was 33 to 48 and was on an amendment offered by Bronson Cutting (R.), Senator from New Mexico, providing for the elimination of all forms of censorship by customs officials. Mr. Cutting, while not formally associated with the Progressives, is an independent. Throughout the tariff contest he has voted with the opposition coalition. He is a newspaper editor. He came originally from the East and was educated in New England.

Mr. Cutting argued that the elimination of the censorship provisions of the existing tariff law would not result in a flood of objectionable literature as there were sufficient state laws to curb such importations and their sale. Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and C. C. Dill (D.) Senator from Washington, also urged the revision.

In the vote on this original amendment eight southern Democrats sided with the Republicans, although a majority of the party, including its leaders, Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, and Walter F. George, Georgia, supported it. Immediately following the rejection of his first motion, Mr. Cutting offered a second, which included a modifying provision offered by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan.

As modified, the amendment, in effect, does away with customs restrictions on "indecent and obscene books, pamphlets, papers, writings and circulars," but retains the power of the government authorities to exclude any literature advocating "forcible resistance to any law in the United States" or any "threats on any person in the United States." After several more hours of lively debate, the second amendment was approved by 38 to 36.

In this defeat the Republican authors of the tariff bill sustained still another setback on the measure. Only in two instances have they won on issues on the administrative features of the bill, and one of these was not directly related to the measure, and on the other the influence of organized labor assisted them to gain a partial victory.

SCHOLARSHIPS ENDOWED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBOKEN, N. J. — The establishment of an endowment of $30,000 from the estate of Edgar B. Bacon of Jersey City has just been announced by the trustees of Stevens Institute of Technology at their first meeting of the current academic year. Under the terms of Mr. Bacon's will, this fund will support in perpetuity two or more scholarships open to competition for students from Jersey City. The scholarships will be in operation for the academic year of 1930-31.

International College Draws Entering Class From 30 Nations

Aims of Students at Springfield (Mass.) Institution Vary Widely—Many Endure Hardships in Order to Enjoy Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Thirty nationalities are represented by the incoming students at American International College, and their aims and objectives are widely varied. Many have completed college courses in the Old World and have come to America for the special advantages that American universities afford. Some are enrolled here merely to acquire a working knowledge of English, that they may enter the larger institutions under favorable auspices, while others will remain here for a full college course.

One of the most interesting of the newcomers is a Russian girl of 18 years who has been adopted by a wealthy New Yorker. Born in a little town in central Russia, the daughter of a manufacturer, she met with adversity in the war period and eventually became an inmate of an orphanage near Moscow, where she showed such remarkable talent and proficiency in school as to attract the attention of visitors. Among these was the New Yorker, Thomas Mead, a traveler who had become deeply interested in the literature and psychology of the Russians. Her name, which had been Hope Boldena, became Hope Mead. She wears the plain attire that she brought from Russia two months ago, and when assigned a room at the college she asked that the walls be left bare that she might use the space for charts to aid her in her work.

Another Russian, Vera Daudin Labensky, born in the Caucasus and educated in Tiflis, became a refugee in war time and escaped from Sebastapol to Constantinople in an English destroyer. Reaching New York in adverse circumstances, she obtained work in a perfume factory and, besides aiding other members of her family, she has saved funds to fit herself for social service.

Still another Russian, Tatinana Babykin, a former army nurse, and the daughter of an officer in the White army, has supported herself of late on Long Island by making silk scarfs. Maria Daniels, a young woman who studied under six governments in Russian and Poland, is fitting herself for a professional career.

Nicholas Philippoff, the son of a mechanical engineer for the Chinese Eastern Railway, comes from Harbin to learn English and to take a technical course. A native of Omsk, he has lived 18 years in China, and supplemented his engineering studies with practical experience in railroad shops.

Kiril Beleff, a young Bulgarian, has come from Sofia through the aid of his sister, who has been living in Madison, N. J., and purposes to study some branch of engineering.

Thomas Efthimicades, from Greece, helps to pay his way by teaching in a local Greek school while attending the college. Two young Turks, Ahmet Saffatin and Ahmet Hamet, are here to take an English course. They are graduates of the University of Constantinople, and purpose to study at Columbia University later. Hamet will specialize in economics.

From Cuba come twin brothers, Rafael and Miguel Rodriquez, the sons of a wealthy coffee planter, to take a course preliminary to the study of agriculture in a university in the South.

About 135 are now in attendance, and those who have paid tuitions and are seeking admittance to the country bring the enrollment to 160. Of 73 listed as Americans, 35 are of foreign parentage and 10 others had one parent of foreign birth.

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Full Text of Ramsay MacDonald's Speech Before Council on Foreign Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

justice and human wisdom, based upon the assumption that nations sooner or later must discover how their competition is to be competition of mind, competition of spirit, competition of soul; how can we contend with each other?

Ideal of Patriotism

"We are not to build walls that exclude each other, but in our various crafts, in our various countries, build temples that will attract each other."

Mr. MacDonald spoke in rising crescendo of eloquence, of three influential national organizations. At noon, before the English-Speaking Union, and the Societies of St. Andrew, St. George's and St. David's, he revealed to them his ideal of patriotism, founded first in the home, and rising through the ancestral bit of land in Scotland, which he loves, to the entire British nation and then broadening to the whole world.

Then, later, he told the Foreign Policy Association how simply and honorably his negotiations with the United States Ambassador, Gen. Charles G. Dawes and President Hoover have been carried out. With a whimsicality very like that of his brother Scot, Sir James Barrie, the Prime Minister described his journey on the path of peace along with a man named Hoover—a man working to blaze the trail with his coat off.

Finally, before the Council of Foreign Relations, where 300 highly influential Americans — among them two former Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's—were gathered in the room, and millions of others were gathered in sympathy and understanding over the waves of the air, he disclosed the full breadth and import of his message.

Explaining the New Diplomacy

The Prime Minister's aim was first of all to dispel forever all fears that something hidden or menacing to any other nation lurked in the background of Anglo-American understanding. This he held by explaining how the negotiations have been conducted in the full, fair light of day. The new diplomacy has no place for secrets, he said, and turning to those who, tongue in cheek, pretend to know more than appears, he told them frankly that they were simply and stupidly behind the times. He finally summarized the point in the strongest possible terms.

"I want so say quite definitely and clearly, and I want the whole world to know it, and I say it without any reserve and any withholding of any kind whatever, that during the entire course of our conversations, there has never been any idea whatever of an exclusive understanding between Great Britain and the United States.

"There has been nothing discussed which the two governments would not be happy to see discussed on the same basis with all the powers of the world. The understanding we have been trying to establish will always be incomplete and unsatisfactory until it has become the common possession of all the nations on the face of the earth."

Anglo-American Accord

This open invitation to every nation in the world to consider itself a partner in Anglo-American accord, the Prime Minister hoped, would end once and for all whatever preoccupations or alarms may exist on the Continent of Europe in the face of the present conversations. Combined with his later declaration that the results of the five-power conference to be held in London in January must be placed as soon as possible before the League of Nations Preparatory Committee on Disarmament, not for their approval, but to help the commission's work on to a successful conclusion, this stand will, it is believed, go far to enlist the hearty co-operation and support of other nations.

In the final analysis, however, Mr. MacDonald recognized, the work of disarmament depends on a state of mind. As Elihu Root had said in his introductory benediction, moral disarmament must precede physical. Hence the state of public opinion is the first and greatest consideration. Therefore the Prime Minister asked the American Nation to be patient while the British people changed their traditional viewpoint on their navy.

Great Britain's navy is Great Britain itself, he said, surrounded by romance. "We are a people of the sea, and the sea is our security and safety," he declared.

"Ah, my American friends," he said, "I hope that your imagination will enable you to see the affection, the real, understandable, human affection that is gathered around our ships of the sea when we look into the future, and how hard it is to get the British people to feel security if the naval arm is limited in any way whatever.

Plea for Understanding

"I put that in front of you, not as a final word, but as a plea for understanding, a plea for patience, a plea for good will. In that way, the very fact that you show that patience and that good will will enable us to change that part of the furniture of our minds and put in its place more modern, fairer, more comfortable and more substantial furniture for future use."

Granted then the will for peace, and granted the slow and sympathetic comprehension which finally breaks down old inhibitions, a practical program must be furnished by the statesmen to carry on with. Here Mr. MacDonald gave a definition of statecraft which deserves to be emblazoned in every chancellery of the world.

"The problem remains to the statesman," he said, weighing his words with the utmost care, "to devise in detail a set of political relations for the specific purpose of realizing the moral condition which we call peace."

Here are combined Ramsay MacDonald's two surpassingly great characteristics: on the one hand, the moral elevation which recognizes peace as a state of mind; and on the other, the practical wisdom which foresees the human footsteps for its fulfillment.

Practicality and Vision

"Wisdom, practicality in politics," he went on, "consists in having the vision and knowing how to apply it. And I hope, sir, you will find some evidence that that kind of wisdom has been occupying us in the document which was published two days ago."

But even this was not enough. The practical steps are already at hand, Mr. MacDonald said, "for public opinion is demanding that those responsible for governments should not only take the risk of war which they take when they begin to build competitive armaments, but they should take the risk of peace."

"Public opinion in Europe today tells its political leaders that it knows there are risks in peace," he continued, "that it knows that the assumption made between one nation and others that they are to conduct their affairs in sincerity and in justice does lay the believing nation open to a certain amount of risk.

"I will take it! I will take it!" he declared.

Turning to another aspect of the problem, the Prime Minister examined the idea of "national honor," so often drawn like a red herring across the trail of peace. True national honor, he said, binds every nation which has signed the Briand-Kellogg pact from ever contemplating arms as an element in their national policy. In carrying out this signature, the nations of the world may give the highest example of respecting national honor that has ever been seen.

Enlightening Public Opinion

Today the statesman stands in the road to peace, Mr. MacDonald concluded. "Neither of us," he said, "can act alone. We must have enlightened public opinion behind us; we must have champions, champions in both countries."

He asked his American hearers in particular to stand steadfastly by the statesmen who are to have the difficult task of disentangling the detailed program of peace-making, "giving us patience, giving us confidence, refusing to be influenced by those who take maybe temporary failures as a proof that success is impossible, cheering us so that again and again we will return to our work, because in the end it is bound to be successful.

"And when we look ahead, Mr. Chairman, both of us are justified in seeing the shining feet of the coming peacemakers coming over the horizon to gladden our hearts and to make us feel that all our long efforts for peace have not been without avail."

Introducing the Prime Minister, Elihu Root spoke of the wisdom of a lifetime devoted to the affairs of nations, and he told how all Americans welcomed Mr. MacDonald's visit and noble effort toward peace and friendship. War, he emphasized, is not caused by any particular controversies but by a state of feeling which has gradually grown up, making nations reckless of all but the desire to fight.

Now, however, peace-making efforts are possible which have never been possible before. "Cannon fodder has the power to control, and has learned how to control, diplomacy," he declared.

So-Called "Romance" of War

Certain clear-cut ideas stood out of Mr. MacDonald's afternoon addresses. At luncheon, speaking to many whose memories of the old countries of Europe and devotion to them were strong, he refuted the idea that tender remembrance paid to some fireside, hilltop or churchyard in the old land could possibly detract from allegiance to America. Rather, the recollection of struggles for liberty in the old land, and opportunity in the new, had strengtheued the ties of allegiance.

Before the Foreign Policy Association the Prime Minister dealt blows at the "romance" of war. Then he told of wandering down the short trail so far blazed toward peace, with an ax in hand, and of meeting a man with a crowbar; of finding that his name was Hoover, and that, working side by side, with their coats off, they were able to blaze the trail farther and farther through the forest of distrust and hate.

Saturday is a quiet day for the Prime Minister, but he has several appointments with private individuals in the morning, and in the afternoon plans a long, relaxing motor ride along the Hudson.

Full Text of Speech by Ramsay MacDonald Before Brilliant Audience

NEW YORK—The following is the full text of Ramsay MacDonald's address before the Council on Foreign Relations:

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency and Gentlemen:

It was a very kindly thought of those responsible for the arrangement of these dinners to invite me to come and break bread with you at your table. You were certainly not unknown to me, because for some time now I have read a magazine for which you are responsible, both with pleasure and with profit. I refer to Foreign Affairs. And when I heard that the chairman, who is by my side at the present moment, Mr. Root, was to take the chair, the honor that you had done me by sending me your invitation was indeed crowned with a glorious pleasure.

Only for the first time have I met Mr. Root in the flesh. It is a very, very long time ago since I learned to respect him as one of the conspicuous workers in the cause of international peace. (Applause).

And tonight, when I met him again sitting so bravely under his heavy load of years what comes to my mind is Simeon waiting on the steps of the temple for the Messiah's appearance. My hope and my prayer, sir, is that you may feel in these days, when the cause of peace has been so substantially advanced, some of those feelings that must have animated Simeon on that great occasion. I am speaking to you and I see you, but outside from one end of America to the other, and also I am told across the Atlantic itself, I am addressing an unseen audience who hear a voice but see no man.

"Heartening Transactions"

I have a feeling, sir, that that audience had already been addressed from the columns of innumerable newspapers that have recorded the heartening transactions of the last week. They have followed the course of the negotiations day by day. And every time that your President and myself have been able to renew the hope to give them greater satisfaction as people watching for peace, they have cheered and they have upheld us in our efforts.

There has been an odd voice or two as you said, sir, which is out of harmony with the general feelings of the world. I find there is still that old leaven of diplomacy left in some quarters, mostly remote beyond the seas, that if two statesmen get together, talking together, arranging things together, that there must be something sinister in their hearts. The only remark that I make to those people is this, that they are much out of date.

Their suspicions do not arise because they know, they arise because they have no conception of the new spirit that is making up its mind to govern and dominate the world. The spirit of an open diplomacy, the spirit of men coming together not for the purpose of dividing the world into alliances and groups, but for the purposes of by their own agreements helping the world to come to a general agreement that will be universal and not meticulous. That was the spirit that made Mr. Hoover and myself meet together and talk over affairs of mutual interest to our countries.

Common Possession of Nations

I want to say quite definitely and clearly, I want the whole world to know it, and I say it without any reserve and any withholding of any kind whatever, that during the entire course of our conversations, there never has been any idea whatever of an exclusive understanding between Great Britain and the United States. There has been nothing discussed which the two governments would not be happy to see discussed on the same basis with all the powers in the world. The understanding we have been trying to establish will always be incomplete and unsatisfactory until it has become the common possession of all the nations on the face of the earth.

That fact, Mr. Chairman, was very well illustrated by the circumstances under which these conversations were inaugurated. When you sent General Dawes to London to represent you he hurried up in the full light of day to meet me in my highland fastness. We met. We sat at a table together, cheek by jowl, as we say in Scotland, and an open window was at our shoulder. The sun shone in upon us. Crowds of reporters were in the yards photographing us through the glass, beholding our various transactions, noting our smiles, and no doubt our perplexities; everything conducted in a glass house, with no secrecy, no curtains, no blinds, and from that day to this our negotiations have been conducted by men who wish to live the open life and have no desire to pursue the secret one.

Purpose to Enthrone Peace

We have not come together for the purpose of enthroning peace over the Atlantic. We have come together for the purpose of trying to enthrone peace all over the world.

In your reference to the workingmen of Lancashire, you reminded us that in those days of great trial in the United States, those workingmen bent down under poverty, their lives darkened by privation, felt the idea of liberty, felt the ideal of justice too keenly, that they were not prepared to go into a still deeper darkness in order that they might have no art nor part in favor of a srtuggle which they regarded as one for human liberty and human righteousness in the world.

The chairman was perfectly right when he said that what we had in mind was to effect moral disarmament first of all. We shall never be able to effect physical disarmament until we have succeeded in effecting moral disarmament.

And I venture to hope that the statement which was issued the other day on behalf of your President and myself, in the opening paragraph, has proclaimed between us a state of moral disarmament.

This is the problem of statesmanship. On the one hand you get the moral disarmament. Sentiment is with you. Resolutions that read fair, and sound well, are carried unanimously. But the moment you start to apply them for the purpose of transferring the mentalities of the people from the mentality of military security to a mentality of political security, then the poor statesman is beset by a thousand and one exceedingly intricate problems.

Extraordinary Unanimity

Now the task that lies in front of us is to go through that condition here. We have declared that no war can take place between us. We have declared more—that we do not conceive, cannot conceive, any circumstance under which the armed forces of the United States and of Great Britain can come into conflict. So far, so good.

Are we sincere? You have applanded that with an extraordinary unanimity. The press of America has applauded it. Are you going to come with us? Can we go with you—to apply that doctrine, that faith, that determination so that our national policies will reflect it, so that our acts will show in every respect that we feel perfectly secure in the intentions expressed in the document issued a couple of days ago?

Obviously, the very first step that can be taken to prove our sincerity is that you and we say to each other: "We are beginning to get indifferent as to our relative fighting forces; what is the use of troubling about something that is never going to be used?" Yes, but as soon as that is said, the old Adam in all of us comes back, our knees begin to tremble, our hearts begin to faint and fail.

Protection Against Suspicion

But we have declared something which I hope will protect us against the spread of that fear and that suspicion. We have said to each other, so far as our navies are concerned—the subject that we have been discussing in particular— so far as our navies are concerned there shall be parity between us, so that neither of us will have any advantage over the other, so that we are in a state of absolute equilibrium.

What is the effect of that? People don't fight for the reasons that they give for it after they have gotten into war. People fight because something has happened; because a train of circumstances has happened which puts their nerve on edge; which makes them unhappy in their suspicions; which makes them feel unsafe and insecure; until, by a continuation of that mentality they come to the conclusion: For God's sake, let's end it, whatever the price or the result may be—and before you know where we are, we are at war.

There is no better way of preventing the development of that national frame of mind than to prevent competition in armaments, because by competing in armaments, every nation knows that it has failed to get security, and when it has spent its nation's income, when it has frayed its nerves, then it knows that it was absolutely inevitable, and that there is no cure for the conditions under which it has landed itself except the conflict of arms.

"Stop Threatening Each Other"

Limit the development of arms, then what do you do? You compel your statesmen, you compel yourselves, to trust to political security, the security of justice, the security of fair play, the security of rightness of position, the securing of arbitration, and every agreement made between nations consequently, to stop threatening each other by competitive development of arms means that those nations are driven more and more into the judicial frame of mind, into the frame of mind which finds security in mutual confidence and in mutual good will.

The mind, however, is furnished always with old furniture that it is very difficult for you to turn out of your mind. You have the assumption and fear that you have inherited and furnished it afresh with, as you do your own rooms and your own houses. For instance, in our case, our navy is the very life of our nation. We have romance surrounding it. We are a people of the sea. We are a small island. Europe is at our doors, for good or for ill. The lines of our Empire have been thrown all over the face of the earth. We have to import our food. A month's blockade, effectively carried out, would starve us all.

British Navy Is Britain

Great powers on the Continent trust to their land forces. Our land forces must always be a secondary force in the event of any conflict. Great Britain's navy is Great Britain itself.

As I said, we are people of the sea and the sea is our security and our safety.

Ah, my American friends, I hope that your imagination will enable you to see the affection, the real understandable, human affection that is gathered around our ships of the sea, when we look into the future, and how hard it is to get the British people to feel security if the naval arm is limited in any way whatever.

I put that in front of you, not as a final word, but as a plea for understanding, a plea for patience, a plea for good will. In that way, the very fact that you show that patience and that good will will enable us to change that part of the furniture of your mind and put in its place more modern, fair, more comfortable, and more substantial furniture for future use.

The Doubting Person

There is another difficulty that you and we have to have in common. You know in this world there is the wise man. As a rule he is a very unwise man. And a very characteristic type of wise man is he who says: "That as you have never accomplished anything in certain directions, so you never will." He is the sort of man who, an hour before Bleriot flew the Channel, would insist the Channel could never be flown because at various times it had been unsuccessfully attempted, and that type of man comes in to bother us at the present time.

He knows a little bit about history, he tells us. He tells us that in 1815 the Holy Alliance was formed for the purpose of securing the world forever in peace. And then he tells you little gossipy tales about this nation and that. He tells you how the Holy Alliance came to an end, he tells you how instead of armies vanishing, armies grew. He tells you how even the Holy Alliance itself instead of securing peace paved the way for war. And he shakes his head and he says to Mr. Root and myself: "Ah, you young, unreliable idealists."

If the Holy Alliance does not suffice, he will tell you delightful stories of the liberal dreams of democracy in the region of 1848. He will tell you, as he told me the other day, how Robert Owen came to the United States in 1845 and called a convention to emancipate the human race from ignorance, poverty, division, sin and misery. And he will continue the story down, down, down into an ever deepening darkness of failure, and then, the light of self-satisfaction will illuminate his face and he will turn to you and say, "Have I not proved an eternal positive by a finite negative?"

Sky of Idealism

The fact of the matter is if you take any great human cause that has triumphed for the benefit of the world, you will find that originally it comes down from the clear blue sky of idealism, down, down, down through experiment after experiment that has failed, and until at last it touches the earth, and as soon as it touches the earth, by almost a magical transformation of its creative power, it begins to grow up and by physical means and by successful action until at last it establishes itself as one of the great achievements of the intelligent human will.

It was one of the Pilgrim Fathers who said, "Let the governments be as materials be." That is what we have been trying to remember during the last seven days. We have been trying to amalgamate the two ingredients of real creative action and an idea which is just and inspiring, practical experience that enables us to apply that idea like practical business men. That there has never been anything done worth doing that hasn't been dreamt first of all.

I am told I am addressing some very successful business men. I am not a business man in that sense, but I venture to say that your experience is mine, that nobody here and nobody who is not here has ever established a successful business without dreaming about it at the beginning.

Building Things Up

Never has there been a good house built, never has there been a glorious cathedral built, but an architect came first of all and conceived the outlines of its beauties and put them in place. The mason—the man who has been doing what your President and I have been trying to do since we met—builds things up so that in material things we might fashion our architectural ideas. I said the builder of material things comes after the architect, and without the architect he can build nothing that is worthy. Our dreams of peace, our conceptions of human justice and human wisdom, based upon the assumption that nations sooner or later must discover how their competition is to be competition of mind, competition of heart, competition of soul; how can we contend with each other?

We are not to build walls that exclude each other, but in our various crafts, in our various countries, build temples that will attract each other. Not until we discover how democracy, how national enlightenment, start from great, flaring experiments, successfully conducted in good government; not until then are we going to have peace on earth and good will toward men. And only when we apply those ideas are we building upon the earth the condition of peace.

Harmonizing Different Interests

That problem remains to the statesman to devise in detail a set of political relations for the specific purpose of realizing the moral condition which we call peace. The problem is how to co-ordinate, harmoniously and not in a discordant way, the different interests of the different nations. Wisdom, particularly in politics, consists in having the vision and knowing how to apply it, and I hope, sir, you will find some evidence that that kind of wisdom has been occupying us in the document which we published two days ago.

At the same time, I am not going to leave it for you in that condition. We have been working in Europe, and I think we have been working with a considerable amount of success. We have been seeing to this, and this is of fundamental importance. The public opinion is demanding that those responsible for governments should not only take the risk of war which they take when they begin to build competitive armaments, but they should take the risk of peace.

Public opinion in Europe today tells its political leaders that it knows there are risks in peace; that it knows that assumption made between one nation and others that they are to conduct their affairs in sincerity and in justice, and that does lay the believing nation open to a certain amount of risk. I will take it. I will take it!

The Risk of Peace

I refuse to take that risk where I have to turn my eyes across the Atlantic to your buildings. I have not done it and I have declined to do it. Were I to build ship after ship in response to your building, what risk would I be taking? The risk that I should be taking would be this: That the American people would at some point or other in the evolution of that program of unlimited building call a halt. The risk I should be taking is the risk of war.

If, on the other hand, I take the risk of believing in your word, I take the risk of believing in your continuing friendship, I take the risk in assuming that you are men of your word, that you are a nation of honor and that your honor consists largely in fulfilling your obligations. What risk am I taking? I am taking the risk of peace, which is temporary, and in the end I will get peace, securely, certainly, and a continuing peace to boot.

There is another event that has happened during the last year or so which is a great outstanding event, one of those foundation events upon which great structures of constitutions and institutions can be built. That is the signing of the pact of peace in Paris a little over a year ago. You signed that; we signed that. And those people who are always telling us that there are certain things that must be withheld from arbitration, place their finger upon the foremost of those things when they say "national honor."

Question of National Honor

I agree. National honor is a sort of thing that is not of the nature of an arbitral affair. I agree. But we have both signed that pact. Now is there any peace in national honor? Is there any conduct that is more essentially an example of national honor than that when you and we sign a document declaring that certain things will happen, that we should carry out our signature? How can anyone talk about national honor and yet contemplate the canceling of their signature to a pact just when it suits their purpose?

National honor prevents the United States and Great Britain and the other 50 nations that have signed it—national honor prevents them forever contemplating arms as an element in their national policy.

I suppose so long as we are in office—I am only limited in that way because I cannot speak for other parties, but I know perfectly well that as regards other parties the same feeling is there—so long as this Government is in office it will always regard its signature, the signature of its nation to the pact of peace, as a precious and sacred part of our national honor, and will observe it.

There is another step that has been taken in Europe which is of the greatest encouragement to those of us who are not only peace lovers but peacemakers.

Optional Clause Pledge

At Geneva the other day Great Britain and its dominions signed what is known as the optional clause. We have pledged ourselves to refer all those questions that have hitherto developed into wars into a judicial court sitting at The Hague. We have nothing to fear. If we are right we will win our case. If we are wrong, we don't deserve to win our case. When people talk about little, pettifogging things—that now and again the most judicial of benches make mistakes—I know that that is true. I believe that if we were to arbitrate or send to arbitration national causes for the next 100 years, there would be mistakes made. But balance the mistakes on the one hand, and put against them the losses, the destruction, the criminality of war, and where does the balance lie? Human mistakes may be hard to bear by the victim of the mistake; but the sort of thing that has been going on, generation after generation, and century after century, and the false impression that any nation can get security from military force, altogether balance the evils of human mistakes, and if God makes us imperfect, as apparently He has done, I accept the imperfection of human good will, rather than the certain destruction and criminality of human malice and wickedness as expressed in war.

Enduring Peace Proclaimed

And so these thoughts being in mind, we have taken the very best steps to protect ourselves by proclaiming an enduring peace between us. But, my friends, two nations cannot make the peace of the world, and so next January, as the results of our conversations and agreements so far, we are summoning a five-power conference which will be representative of every large naval power, and we hope that the five-power conference will enable us to make complete agreements, not between ourselves, but between ourselves and them, and then we shall have widened out the area of agreement; we shall have limited the area of competitive building; we shall hand over the results to the present preparatory commission sitting at Geneva, the commission that is preparing the agreements and the agenda for the general conference on disarmament —at last the general conference on disarmament I hope will be held with very fine prospects of a complete success.

Can the two nations engage in a better and a more laudable work than that? And that is the work that you and we have been engaged in during the summer and the recent weeks.

Now, sir, there is something else that I should like to refer to; but again it is essential for the keeping of peace. I am sure that everybody who is interested in foreign relations, at any rate occasionally, reads his Macaulay and I am sure, therefore, that some of you will recognize a passage I am going to remind you of. You will remember that Macaulay described the making of the peace of Rystadt, and this is what he writes about it. Lord Harley represented Great Britain or England. Count Kaunitz represented the Empire. "The chief business of Harley and Kaunitz," says Lord Macaulay, "was to watch each other's legs. Neither of them thought it consisent with the dignity of the crown which he served to advance toward the other faster than the other advanced toward him."

In simplicity, in informality, we conducted our negotiations, and that is the reason why in four brief days we came to conclusions that under the old diplomacy would have taken at least as many months to have achieved.

Sir, that is the prospect before us. These are the problems that we have to face. That is the road we have to walk. Neither of us can act alone, we must have enlightened puolic opinion behind us; we must have champions, champions in both countries.

Asks for Steadfast Support

We must have men and women who, at this moment, will not allow themselves to be led up side alleys that lead nowhere, but end in cool descents. We must have public opinion which selects the essential from the unessential, which sees that at the moment that great cause and problem in front of us is the cause of peace, made first of all as a political declaration, and then the cause of peace turned into a practice, program of agreements and details, and I believe we are going to get it on both sides of the Atlantic.

And so when I look ahead I think, Mr. Chairman, both of us are justified in seeing the shining feet of the coming peacemakers coming over the horizon to gladden our hearts and to make us feel that all our long efforts for peace have not been without avail.

If I might, trading on your generosity and throwing myself upon it, appeal to you, it would be that from now onward, until the work is done, you will stand steadfastly by those statesmen who are to have the very difficult job of disentangling the detailed problem of peacemaking, giving us patience, giving us confidence, refusing to be influenced by those who take what may be temporary failures as a proof that success is impossible, cheering us so that again and again we will return to our work, because in the end it is bound to be successful.

Thank you so much for listening so patiently to me and giving me the opportunity of coming and spending such a pleasant and profitable evening with you.

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MISS MACDONALD RADIOCASTS PLEA FOR PEACE

Refers to Interest American Women Are Taking in the Subject

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORKJMiss Ishbel MacDonald interrupted her Saturday program of observing social service agencies here to radiocast a short address in the interests of world peace and urging the cultivation of a more hopeful outlook for the future of humanity.

Following so closely on her father's stirring plea for honor and straightforward dealing between nations, delivered before the Council on Foreign Relations, Miss MacDonald's speech served to emphasize the friendly intent of the visit of the British Prime Minister to this country.

When she referred to the deep interest with which English women are working for international understanding, and declared that she had been impressed during her nine days' visit here with the equal earnestness of American women in the same subject, it seemed as though she were linking the women of both nations in a campact to usher in an era of world peace.

The Labor Government in England, she declared, "has set to work to show and prove that peace can be maintained."

Referring to the request which women "from the little corner of London which I represent on the London County Council," had made to her before she left, that she bring to this country a message telling of the warm interest they take in peace work, she continued:

Ushering in a New Era

"From what I have seen since I came here, I should say that the women of the United States are following with equal interest the visit of the Prime Minister of England to this country."

The work of ushering in a new era, she declared, must be carried on by persons who have an abundant faith in the possibilities for good.

"I wonder if you meet here with the same difficulty we find in England," she said, "and that is the belief in the inevitability of bad social conditions and other evils such as that of international misunderstanding and warfare? Even among social workers we find women and men who believe it would be very nice to have a different social system and to have international peace and understanding, but who do not believe it is possible to bring about the desired changes. They haven't the faith in human nature which is required to build up a better world than the one we have inherited."

Miss MacDonald emphasized the importance of government support and co-operation in social service work and declared that such activities could not be carried on alone by private individuals.

She hopes to visit this country again soon, she said, "as a member of the London County Council rather than the Prime Minister's daughter," when she will be able to investigate more deeply the work that is being done by social service organizations in this country.

Even the distractions of a varied and thrilling program in connection with her father's welcome here as head of the British Government have not engrossed Miss MacDonald to the exclusion of her own paramount interest in social service work.

Many Institutions Visited

On vacation from the London County Council, where she serves on committees dealing with education and housing conditions in the poorer districts, Miss MacDonald is eager to gather during her visit here any ideas which may be useful in her work in London. She visited the Bethlehem Day Nursery, the East Seventy-Ninth Street Branch of the Henry Street Settlement, the Manhattan Industrial High School and a branch of social service work carried on by the Board of Education, besides passing a couple of hours at the Children's Court.

When asked to discuss the differences in methods she had observed at the Children's Court as compared with those in London, Miss MacDonald said it was "very difficult to tell," because she was only able to make a "surface observation" of many things, while in London she "goes deeper in one spot."

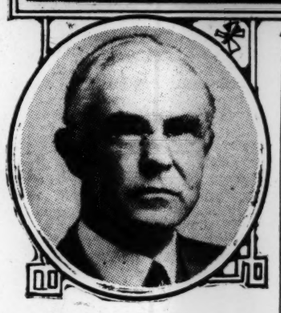
Hoover Has No Intention of Visiting Great Britain

WASHINGTON (AP)—It was learned at the White House that President Hoover has no intention of leaving the Western Hemisphere at any time during his term in office.

This information came in response to newspaper reports that the Chief Executive would return the visit of the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, at some time in the near future.

There also has been speculation whether Mr. Hoover would go to London for the coming conference on the limitation of naval armaments. While precluding any visit to Europe during the time he is in office, Mr. Hoover has left the way open for journeys to Mexico City and Cuba which have been indicated as being contemplated by the Chief Executive.

Century of Progress



At Top—Tanner Library, Illinois College. Bottom—Dr. Charles H. Rammelkamp, President.

ILLINOIS GRANTS HONORS TO YALE FOR CENTENNIAL

Dr. Angell Chief Speaker at Exercises—University Lent Early Aid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—From Yale College came the help and support which a century ago crowned with success the efforts to found a "seminary of learning" in Illinois, making it particularly fitting that the principal speaker and guest at the centennial celebration of Illinois College, Oct. 12-15, is Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale.

Illinois is the oldest college in Illinois and one of the oldest in the United States. Its location, the Hill, west of Jacksonville, was chosen by John Millot Ellis, a Dartmouth graduate who had been sent to Illinois as a missionary. With the aid of Thomas Lippincott, a Quaker pioneer, he obtained from the settlers of the district, then living in log cabins in the undeveloped wilderness territory, nearly $3000 in subscriptions for the founding of a college, much of which, however, was in produce and labor.

Armed with a paper showing what he had accomplished—the gift of a cow from one, some wheat from another, hauling promised by a third—he went back East and succeeded in interesting that earnest group of Yale divinity seniors who were organized into a "Society of Inquiry Respecting Missions," and in obtaining an additional $10,000 in subscriptions.

Plan Wins Success

President Day and the Yale faculty approved; the American Home Missionary Society indorsed; the shareholders in the West agreed, and the "Yale Band" took over the responsibility of the proposed college, some of their number being assigned as instructors in the seminary, and other delegated to preach to the people in surrounding territory.

Julian M. Sturtevant, the first instructor, and his wife, after the vicissitudes of travel across a long stretch of country over which only the crudest of highways existed, and with no conveniences, arrived from the East in Jacksonville Nov. 15, 1829. They found the college building nearing completion, and on the first Monday in the year 1830 instruction was begun.

According to Professor Sturtevant: "Nine students had presented themselves for instruction. Our first business was to put up a stove, which occupied us about two hours, carpenters and teachers and trustees and students co-operating in the work. Pupils were then called to order. I addressed them a few words and among other things told them what my heart felt and believed, that we had come there that morning to open a fountain for future generations to drink at. We then commended ourselves and the whole great enterprise to God in prayer."

First President a Yale Man

The first president of the new college was also a graduate of Yale, Edward Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, who had achieved prominence as pastor of the Park Street Church in Boston. The present president is Charles Henry Rammelkamp, who has served since 1905.

The little building constructed with the aid of the early settlers, known as Beecher Hall, still stands, and is in use as the Student Society Hall. Fifteen other large and beautiful buildings scattered over a campus of 54 acres, and an endowment of $1,250,000 indicate the great growth of the college, the enrollment of which is limited by the "small college" policy to a maximum of 600 students.

One of the most notable of the college's buildings is the new Tanner Library, so named in honor of Edward A. Tanner, third president of Illinois College. It has recently been completed and will be dedicated at the centennial celebration.

The pioneer spirit of its founders is still evident today at Illinois College, in that it has never ceased to be an institution where young men—and since 1903 when it became co-educational—young women, may support themselves, wholly or in part, while obtaining an education. Last year 62 per cent of the student body—40 per cent of the girls and 71 per cent of the boys—were earning all or part of their way through college. More than $65,000 was earned by students, whose jobs included everything from preaching sermons to firing furnaces.

Dutch Rubber Firms Have Control Plan

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The main purpose of the proposals made to the International Rubber Growers' Association by the Dutch committee for promoting the interest of the Netherland producers, involving the formation of a reserve of 45,000 tons to be placed under the control of a selling organization, is to discount in advance the market conditions expected to ensue in 1930 on account of the estimated shortage of production of 30,000 tons. Although the production of the British, Dutch and French growers is estimated at 450,000 tons, 175,000 tons will come from enterprises owned in the British dominions. Thus for quick decision only 275,000 tons can be reckoned with. It is believed, therefore, that 15 to 20 per cent should be placed at the disposal of a world-selling organization, which should fix the price under which rubber would not be sold during a certain period.

Thus rubber will be offered by the producers in a free market. As visible supplies are not sufficient to meet the world's demand, the establishment of the association, it is felt here, should result in the immediate improvement in the price of rubber.

The object of the meeting of the Dutch producers on Oct. 22 at Amsterdam is to ascertain whether all the Dutch producers are willing to co-operate in the plan. If so, the Dutch committee purposes to make a definite proposal to the British and French producers.

BRUSSELS SUPPORTS UNITED EUROPE PLAN

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP)—King Albert, the Royal Princes and representatives of the civilian and military authorities on Oct. 12 accompanied President Doumergue and Aristide Briand, Premier of France, to the railroad station, bidding them farewell on their return trip to Paris.

The populace of Brussels again demonstrated its enthusiasm for the French statesmen and its deep-rooted friendship for France. Shouts of "vive la paix" (long live peace) showed that they indorsed the official French visit and viewed it as intended not only to tighten the traditional bonds of friendship between France and Belgium, but to start the movement for M. Briand's European confederation.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Frank L. Jordan, St. Albans, N. Y.
Mrs. H. W. Horton, New Haven, Conn.
H. W. Horton, New Haven, Conn.
Jean Lagon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bessie May Russ, Ardmore, Pa.
Wallace A. Russ, Ardmore, Pa.
Ant. A. Fennema, Amsterdam, Holland.
Dr. E. Fennema, Amsterdam, Holland.
Mrs. George Veaux, Elmira, N. Y.
Kathryn Veaux, Elmira, N. Y.
John A. Scott, Aberdeen, Wash.
Mrs. I. Belle Scott, Aberdeen, Wash.
Mrs. Carrie E. Werner, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. J. Philip Schaefer, Washington, D. C.
J. Philip Schaefer, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Maud Schroeder, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Roy Q. Minton, Dallas, Tex.
Roy Q. Minton, Dallas, Tex.

NATIONS BLAZING TRAIL TOGETHER, SAYS PREMIER

(Continued from Page 1)

was made in an atmosphere of war. Even the Covenant of the League of Nations, splendid as that document is in many respects, was regarded by some of its signatories as a comprehensive military pact based upon the notion that war was still a possibility, and that one group of nations should be prepared to oppose another group of nations. Political thinking had not advanced beyond that stage.

The difference 10 years later is vital. As Mr. MacDonald pointed out, the Kellogg-Briand pact of peace has been signed, and all nations have pledged themselves never to resort to war. The distinction between victor and vanquished has been utterly broken down, and today they stand on an equality. We are not, boldly declared Mr. MacDonald, going to try to solve problems which will not arise unless war should come—and we are not going to presuppose that war will come. We insist on taking the Paris pact as the expression of a genuine and unshakable purpose. Why, then, waste time in devising agreements which will never be applied if the pact means what it says, and if those who have signed it say what they mean?

Control by Moral Force

This, I think, was, apart from the immediate question which Mr. MacDonald came to discuss with Mr. Hoover, the chief and most significant utterance of the British Prime Minister. It indicated that he has left behind him the very conception of war; and no longer does the responsible government of a great nation postulate the existence of a potential state of warfare which it is its duty to repress by some sort of countervailing force. It is on moral transformation and not upon sanctions that Mr. MacDonald relies. Now this is reaching the very heart of the problem.

In so far as Great Britain and the United States are in accord on naval parity, the general interests of the world are undoubtedly served. But emphatically did Mr. MacDonald assert that there is nothing in the Anglo-American accord which implies an Anglo-American alliance. England and the United States are not aiming at world domination. They are arranging their own affairs in friendly fashion, hoping that everybody else concerned in these matters will come into line. But America is rightly distrustful of entangling alliances, and European countries, such as France, would be suspicious of anything resembling Anglo-American dictatorship. All that has happened is that the two countries are blazing a trail together.

They are not cutting out a path for their exclusive use. On the contrary, they hope that everybody will co-operate. It would be well to lay stress on the assurances that the world is not again to be divided into groups—neither economic or military—nor even geographical. There should be a general understanding, and that is the ultimate and unchangeable aim of the English-speaking peoples.

Basis of National Honor

These declarations, based upon the pact that was signed in Paris last year, and made possible by that pact, denote a profound change in the aspirations of the peoples. It is a change that is still not always appreciated. It is a change from the mere negation of preserving peace by the threat of war, to the far more constructive idea that war is truly ruled out. "National honor!" cried Mr. MacDonald. "But I should think national honor would consist above all in keeping one's word." National honor, in the name of which wars have been in the past fought, can have no greater duty than the fulfilling of the obligations of Aug. 27, 1928.

All this, and much besides, was enunciated by Mr. MacDonald clearly, earnestly, without false rhetoric, yet now and again his rich, musical voice resounded in deeper vibrating notes that thrilled his audiences with the conviction of his determination to carry out his positive task to the utmost limits of his strength. His audiences were remarkably stirred, and in their turn, responding as to a trumpet call, experienced a fresh sense of determination.

CENTRAL FUEL PLANT SOUGHT TO SAVE WASTE

Engineer Says 9,000,000 Tons of Anthracite Can Be Saved Annually

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Ten per cent of the anthracite mined annually, or 9,000,000 tons, is going to waste because no practical methods have been employed to utilize it, according to Frederick H. Dechant of Reading, Pa., at the national fuels meeting here under auspices of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. Dechant suggested that the most economical method of reclamation would be the erection of large central stations in the coal fields to burn this coal and transmute it into electrical energy for distribution by power generating companies having jurisdiction in the regions.

This coal is being wasted, he said, because its form prohibits transportation. It is known as silt coal and culm. According to Mr. Dechant, silt coal is the product of the wet preparation of standard market sizes of anthracite, amounting from 7 to 13 per cent of the entire production. Its size ranges from 3-32 of an inch in diameter to dust, and ordinarily it is mixed with about 25 per cent of noncombustible foreign matter as it is discharged from the colliery breaker.

Culm is a mixture of rock and coal, and is a product of the dry preparation of anthracite. Only 14 per cent of the silt coal is being used, it was stated, the balance being dumped, used for mine filling or allowed to contaminate water courses by being permitted to flow into streams draining the coal regions.

Mr Dechant said that coal briquettes made of anthracite silt have been more successfully produced since the war as a substitute for freshly mined anthracite but that much care is needed in their preparation and much public education required to make them acceptable for domestic uses.

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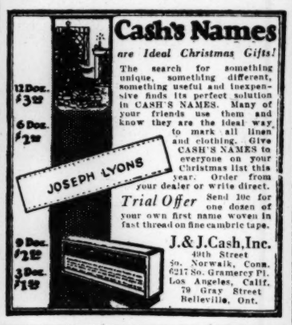

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CIVIC ARTISTRY TAKEN AS IDEAL AT WASHINGTON

Warning Voiced on Entry of Industrialism—Suburban Co-operation Sought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Keeping Washington clear of industrialism and all unnecessary business is the aim of those who are trying to make it rank among the most beautiful capitals of the world.

Charles Moore, chairman of the Fine Arts Commission, wants near-by areas considered as a part of the plan to make and keep Washington such a city as the Nation may take pride in and which will attract and reward tourists who visit it.

W. Du B. Brookings of Menokin, Seminary Hill, Alexandria, Va., wrote Mr. Moore proposing a survey looking toward the preservation of the scenic and historic beauties of that community. Mr. Moore replied that Alexandria was to be a pearl in the chain of the Mount Vernon highway and that Alexandria's house should be put in order, not commercially but historically. His letter to Mr. Brookings follows:

"Dear Mr. Brookings:

"I have your cheering letter of Sept. 27 and am intensely interested in it. I have read the proposed outline for a study of the subject and think it admirably constructed.

"From the beginning of the project for a Mount Vernon highway I have favored the route through Alexandria because of the keen interest in that town taken by George Washington, who laid it out, who had much to do with Christ Church and whose intimate Scotch friends were interested in the Presbyterian Church.

"In conversation with the people of Alexandria I impressed upon them the idea that the route of the highway having been fixed to pass through Alexandria, the town should respond both by the preservation of its historic buildings and also by creating sentiment in favor of a return to the colonial traditions when new structures are to be erected.

"It seemed to me particularly unfortunate that the Public Service Building was designed without reference to the town traditions, and I hope this will be a warning. I have urged upon Mayor Smoot the desirability of securing new control of the marshes of Big Hunting Creek for a water park. The possibilities of the development of such a park and its usefulness to the growing town are apparent to one who gives even casual consideration to the Alexandria problem.

"I believe that before long there will be a considerable revision of the railway yards. It seems to me wasteful to drag all the freight for the south across the Anacostia, through the city of Washington and back to Alexandria. There should be a crossing of the Potomac either over or under the Potomac near Alexandria, and only freight destined for use in Washington should come into South Washington. These are some of the larger aspects of the problem requiring study in any general survey.

"It will give me real satisfaction to be of any assistance in my power along these lines. The survey should be sufficiently wide to include the Theological Seminary and the entire region once embraced in the District of Columbia and afterward retroceded to Virginia."

Rochester Wins 'Safest City' Title

CHICAGO—Title of "safest city in the United States" has been given to Rochester, N. Y., by the Motor and Equipment Association here.

Under its auspices a nation-wide contest was conducted, with the result that at the eighteenth annual National Safety Congress, recently held here, Rochester received the first place banner.

Scrolls representing second and third awards in the contest were presented to Baltimore, Md., and Louisville, Ky. The contest ran from Sept. 1, 1928, to Sept. 1, 1929, and the awards were based on the least number of accidents and fatalities in percentage with the population of the respective cities.

Strict law enforcement, arousing public interest in the need of greater safety and the co-operation of various organizations and agencies, are some of the reasons the cities attribute for their records in the contest.

Rochester carried on for 62 consecutive days without a motor vehicle fatality. Other cities finishing among the first 20, in the order named, were Wilmington, Del.; Worcester, Mass.; Cleveland, O.; Portland, Ore.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Duluth, Minn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Providence, R. I.; Birmingham, Ala.; Memphis, Tenn.; Boston, Mass.; Toledo, O.; Decatur, Ill.; Richmond, Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Jamestown, N. Y, and Springfield, Mass.

'VIRGINIA COWSLIP' GROWS IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The "Virginia cowslip," sometimes called "bluebells," is to be protected from the extinction which faces it because of its "discovery" by commrecial dealers and landscape architects through the successful experiments in transplanting it in the New York Botanical Garden by Dr. E. B. Southwick.

As for as is known, no one has attempted to raise the "bluebells" from seed, all the commercial supplies coming from wild sources, and the delicacy and grace of the pendent clusters of flowers and their dainty coloring have found such favor that they are rapidly disappearing from their haunts, Dr. Southwick said. These are the middle states, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania. There is only one location in New York where it grows in abundance.

The plants which Dr. Southwick has planted along a rill in the garden, in an ecological habitat such as is naturally theirs, were brought from a colony on the Raritan River in New Jersey.

CANADA TO CONSIDER U. S. FISH TREATY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—With the United States Congress and the Canadian Parliament about to consider a treaty designed to restore the fisheries of the depleted Fraser River, once the greatest source of salmon in the world, special importance is attached to a report filed with the British Columbia Government by John P. Babcock, deputy commissioner of fisheries and a great authority on the Fraser.

Mr. Babcock finds that more fish are ascending the stream to spawn this year than in any year since 1917. This, he says, encourages the belief that if fishing can be controlled for a period of years, as proposed under the Canadian-American draft treaty, the fisheries can be restored to their former great volume.

MILLIONS SPENT ON ROADWAYS IN WASHINGTON

Nearly $10,000,000 Expended During Last Year—One Official in Control

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Motorists visiting the State of Washington for the first time rarely fail to comment on the unusual excellence of the highway system they find here. When they learn that the percentage of hard-surfaced roads in this State is greater than in most places, that the highways are built without bonds or levies on real estate, and that the whole highway program of Washington is under the direction of one man, they are more than ever impressed by the road methods of this section of the Pacific Northwest.

During the last 25 years Washington has expended approximately $80,000,000 to improve some 3522 miles of roads in the state highway system. The expenditure of many millions more will be necessary to complete the present plan in accordance with modern standards of construction and to maintain the roads adequately to accommodate incerasing demands of motor transportation.

Much Construction Work

During the year ending Sept. 1, 1929, a great volume of construction work has been undertaken by the State Highway Department. Since September a year ago contracts have been awarded for 52 miles of concrete paving, the only approved type of construction for hard-surfaced roads; 78 miles of grading, 85 miles of grading and surfacing, 97 miles of new surfacing, 330 miles of resurfacing, 26 bridges more than 20 feet in length and 777 miles of oiling, which in all will represent an expenditure of nearly $8,260,000. Of this amount, practically $5,000,000 represents contracts awarded since the first of the present biennium, April 1, 1929.

This, however, represents by no means all of the work in progress during the last year, as a number of contracts let prior to Sept. 1, 1928, were incomplete on that date. These consisted of 58 miles of concrete paving, 158 miles of grading, 97 miles of grading and surfacing, 30 miles of new surfacing, 47 miles of resurfacing, 21 bridges more than 20 feet in length and 149 miles of oiling, representing an expenditure of nearly $9,750,000. Most of these contracts are not complete.

One Man in Control

It thus appears that the highway program in the State is immense, and a challenge to the abilities of any one man, yet Samuel J. Humes, director of the Highway Department, is in complete control of the entire highway program. He fills the office by appointment by the Governor, Roland H. Hartley. Previous to June 10 of this year he was State Highway Engineer, but reorganization by the Legislature, at the request of the Governor, placed the entire highway program in his hands. This biennium he will spend approximately $24,000,000 in carrying out the highway program, as determined in advance by the Legislature.

At the close of the last biennium the total mileage of State highways, outside of incorporated cities and towns, amount to 3283 miles, of which 2949 were improved. Concrete pavement totaled 661 miles, various other types of hard surfacing 110, and gravel or crushed rock surfaced totaled 1983 miles. Experience has proven cement concrete to be the only permanent type of satisfactory highway construction. The total has been increased by construction completed since the close of the biennium.

A rather extensive oiling program is now under way and before the end of the present season there will be several hundred miles of bituminous treated gravel roads. For the most part in the western part of the State a light oil is used, being designed to keep down the dust, while in the eastern part of the State a heavy oil is used and is mixed with the top course of surfacing to form a bituminous mat two inches thick.

How Funds Are Obtained

Funds for the construction and maintenance of the State highway system are obtained from two sources, motor vehicle license fees and a gasoline tax of 2 cents per gallon. The department of highways can spend money for roads only as appropriated by the Legislature, the total amount of appropriations and reappropriations made at the session this year for the two years being $27,260,000. The estimated revenue for the same period is $24,900,000. A number of uncompleted projects are usually carried over from one biennium to another, making a spread to cover the difference between the amount appropriated and amount available. Some of the work spreads over two seasons and final payment waits upon completion.

So far the State has paid for its highways as it has built them. While many other states are issuing bonds, to be repaid in 10, 20 or 30 years, at a good rate of interest, the State of Washington has gone ahead on a "pay as you go" basis.

During the present construction season, extending from April 1 to Dec. 1, the revenue for new work on the highways will approximate $4,628,000. The cash balance in the treasury for highway purposes on April 1, was $2,814,000, making a total revenue for the department for the first eight months of the biennium amounting to $7,442,000, which must also pay for uncompleted work carried over from the last biennium, amounting to $2,700,000.

Costs Paid Monthly

Maintenance and reconstruction of the highways must be taken care of monthly, and the costs paid each month. For eight months this amounts to about $1,000,000. The oiling program costs $1,000,000, leaving $2,800,000 for new construction and overhead. For the present biennium, the new appropriations for highway purposes amount to $27,595,475.

Income from the two sources, the 2-cent gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees, is estimated at $24,300,000 for the present biennium. From the gasoline tax will be realized about $9,600,000 revenue and from the motor license fees, it is estimated, about $14,700,000. Added to the above figures is the contribution which the federal Bureau of Public Roads makes for use on projects in which it participates, such contribution amounting upwards of $2,250,000 for the biennium.

In addition to construction and maintenance of highways under the director of highways, the State Legislature voted the so-called farm-to-market road bill at the last session, providing for an additional tax on gasoline amounting to 1 cent per gallon.

Help to Counties

This fund, which will amount to considerably more than $2,000,000 a year, is to be divided among the counties of the State. One half goes equally to all counties, one quarter in the ratio of the number of registered vehicles and one quarter in the ratio of the total number of farms in each county. These funds are to be used by the county commissioners in construction and maintenance of lateral highways, under a master plan adopted for a 10-year period and approved by the state director of highways. Gasoline is then taxed a total of 3 cents per gallon in the State for highway purposes, those who use the roads most pay the most for their improvement and upkeep.

Washington takes a pardonable pride in its highways, and its motorists willingly pay what is considered the fairest tax of all, the gasoline tax. Some protest was heard at the last session of the Legislature against the high cost of motor vehicle fees, but no changes were made in the law with regard to the cost.

The State has a Good Roads Association, which held its annual meeting at Bellingham recently. The association has done much to encourage the extension of the road program in the State, in fact has fathered the idea of better highways for many years.

The State highways are efficiently patroled by state highway police, under the direction of William Cole, chief of the highway patrol. The purpose of the patrol is educational, to make for safe driving by instructing and directing unskilled drivers, and to make the highways safe for travel. Funds for the maintenance of this patrol come from the money derived from motor vehicle operators' licenses, costing the individual who would drive an auto $1 for a two-year period.

$100,000 LIBEL SUIT DROPPED ON APOLOGY

CHICAGO (AP)—Prof. David S. Muzzey, Columbia University history instructor, has withdrawn his $100,000 libel suit against John J. Gorman, former Representative, upon the introduction in United States District Court of Mr. Gorman's apology for his charges that Professor Muzzey's textbooks are "pro-British." Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson dismissed the case without assessing costs.

The suit was an outgrowth of Mayor William Hale Thompson's "America First" campaign in 1927, during which the mayor deposed William McAndrew as superintendent of Chicago schools on grounds that he was a "paid agent of the British Crown." Mr. Gorman admitted he never had read the Muzzey texts at the time he criticized them, but had signed the letter of a writer in whom he had confidence.

DR. FINLEY TO LECTURE ON SCOTS' INFLUENCE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times and formerly State Commissioner of Education of New York, has accepted an invitation from the Governors of Solgrave Manor, Anglo-American institution commemorative of the Washington family's old home in Britain, to deliver a course of lectures at Edinburgh on Scottish influence on American institutions.

These lectures are to be given between Oct. 21 and Nov. 1. Titles are, "New World Background," "Coming of the Scot," "Revolution and Constitution," "Church and State," "Expansion of America," and "Ultimate Americans."

GRECO-TURKISH PARLEY HAS ANOTHER SETBACK

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS — The Greco-Turkish question, which was believed just entering upon a hopeful course, has had another setback owing to the Turkish demand for a postponement of the mixed commission sessions until the number of neutral members is completed.

Considering that similar sessions had often previously been held durring the absence of neutrals, the Greeks construe this as another attempt at procrastination. The Greek Government, however, has asked the League to assign a new member for the seat left vacant by the passing on of General Delara.

POWER PLANTS SOLD IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C. — The Empire Public Service Company of New York has purchased the light and power plant at Franklin, N. C., formerly owned by the Jupollo Public Service Company, and the Blowing Rock Light & Power Company's plants at Blowing Rock, Sugar Grove and Vilas, N. C., it was announced by R. M. Mead, president of the Public Utilities Corporation of Cleveland, the controlling corporation. Included in the transaction was the purchase of the Old Dominion Public Service Company of Virginia serving the towns of Stuart, Troutdale and surrounding rural territory.

HEADS NEW COMMERCE POST

WASHINGTON (AP)—William L. Cooper has been sworn in as director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, a position vacated some time ago when Julius Klein was made Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

HIGHLAND TRUST COMPANY

The directors of the Highland Trust Company, Somerville, Mass., have declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on their new stock. This stock was recently split five for one and new stock issued. While the dividend declared was only 75 cents a share, the bank reports that the earnings for the last quarter were $5.39 a share.

WORLD RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS PLACED IN CODE

Institute of Law Drafts Standards Relating to International Status

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.—Questions pertaining to the international protection of the rights of individuals, the legal status of societies, diplomatic immunities of persons invested with functions of international interest, and the arbitration clauses in conventions of private international law were among the themes discussed Oct. 12 by the Institute of International Law, an organization that has brought to the United States many of the foremost jurists and legal experts of the world.

Convinced that world justice and peace can never fully be realized apart from the progressive codification of international law, the members of the Institute are busily engaged in giving form to those basic elements of legal procedure upon which an international code may some day be built.

In an effort to attain to world-wide standard of interpretation of the legal rights of individuals in an organized state, the Institute spent an entire session in an attempt to draw up a declaration. A committee, headed by Andre Mandelstam, former director of the legal department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, had made a study of this question during the past year and its report was before the conference.

"Life, Liberty and Property"

The preamble and essence of the greater part of the declaration is based on various American documents and usages. The discussion on this question was opened by Dr. James Brown Scott, president of the Institute. A considerable number of the members took part in the debate, including Sir Thomas Barclay of Paris, Baron Edouard Rollin-Jaequemyns of Belgium, Antonio S. Bustamante y Sirven of Cuba, James Vallatton d Erlach, formerly president of the United States-Norwegian Arbitration Tribunal, Jose de Yanguas Messia, professor at the University of Madrid and M. Lemonon, councel to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris.

Three of the five articles of this general declaration of the international rights of man were adopted with certain modifications. The language of the adopted text is similar to the language generally accepted as proper doctrine in the United States. The first article adopted reads as follows: "It is the duty of every state to recognize for every individual the equal right to life, liberty and property, and to accord to every one on its territory the full and complete protection of the law without distinction or nationality, race, sex, language or religion."

Article 2 provides for a similar recognition of the right to the free exercise, both public and private, of every faith, religion or belief of which the practice is not incompatible with public policy, and good morals. Article 3 recognizes the right of every person to the free use of the language of his choice and for instruction in this language.

General Provisions Stated

One of the principal difficulties raised by a number of the members of the Institute with respect to the adoption of these articles was the objection that their provisions if not interpreted carefully would infringe in an unwise way with the scope of the constitutional law of the various countries. However, it was felt safe to, adopt the general provisions as stated.

It will be seen at a glance that these articles as stated go to the very center of questions involving the exercise of justice and it is upon justice that law, both national and international, is founded.

Dr. William C. Dennis of Earlham College, Dr. James W. Garner of the University of Illinois, Prof. Parker T. Moon of Columbia University, and Prof. Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan presided at round-table discussions being held here under the auspices of the Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects. This conference is meeting concurrently with the Institute of International Law.

The question was raised at one of the round-table conferences as to the use made in teaching of such instruments as the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the Hague Conventions.

Consideration was also given to the question as to the place to be given in the teaching of history to such topics as the peace movement, including the Kellogg-Briand pact, international economic competition, reparations and debts, the limitation of armaments, the history of diplomacy, international organization and current politics.

PRINCETON PRANKS IN BAD TASTE NOW

Student Paper Rebukes Freshman Painters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J. — College pranks which enlivened the campus in days gone by are now regarded as bad taste, according to an announcement by the Undergraduate Council of Princeton University, which condemned the painting of the freshman class's numerals on McCosh Walk recently.

The day after the appearance of bold "33's" on the central thoroughfare of the campus the following notice was published in the Daily Princetonian by the governing student council:

"The attention of the members of the freshman and sophomore classes is hereby called to the fact that the expense of removing class numerals from McCosh Walk or any other part of campus property will be borne equally by the treasurers of both lower classes. The painting of these numerals conforms neither to tradition nor to good taste."

ALBERTA EXTENDING ITS TOWN PLANNING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Town planning committees have already been appointed by 12 Alberta towns, under the provisions of the new provincial town planning enactment, and it is expected that eight additional municipalities will have appointed boards before the new year, according to a statement made by Horace Seymour, director of town planning for the Province.

In addition to the assistance and advice given to rural and urban centers by the town planning director, this service is now being extended to include farm planning. In future the Alberta farmer will be able to secure expert advice as to the best plans for his house and barns and the layout of his farm.

BRITISH SHIPS BEAR GREETING TO TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP)—Part of the British Mediterranean fleet visited Constantinople Oct. 12, the first call made upon the Turkey of Mustapha Kemal Pasha by the British Navy. Among the ships was the Queen Elizabeth, with Admiral Field, who was believed to bear greetings of the new British Labor Government to the Turkish Republic.

Much importance was attached here to the visit at this time of British warships. It was believed the Turkish Government invited the demonstration as evidence that Greece does not have a monopoly of British friendship in this part of the world.

Autumn Colors More Vivid Than Ever; New England Forests Gay in Many Hues

Innumerable Shades of Green, Reds of Maples and Light Gold of Birches Make Rich Blend Along Highways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Me.—The brilliance of the spectacle now presented in the rapidly-changing colors of the woods of Maine, and of all northern New England, surpasses anything within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. The autumn hues of the forests are more varied and more vivid than ever before, and the pictures revealed the traveler along every country highway hold a beauty beyond description. The countryside everywhere is a veritable riot of color, suggestive of autumn in Switzerland or in the English lake district. At the moment the spectacle is at the height of its glory and will continue to be for a week or 10 days more.

The long period of dry weather through the past summer and thus far in autumn is considered to have intensified the always-notable beauty of northern New England out-of-doors in October. Absence of rain has brought about the change of color in foliage somewhat earlier than usual. It has come very abruptly, too, many of the trees and shrubs shifting their hues apparently overnight; and its very vividness is likely to shorten the period of full glory. According to expert foresters the popular opinion that it is the frost which changes the colors of leaf and bush is not altogether correct.

The rapid development of vivid colors in the foliage indicates that general climatic changes bring about the "turning" of tree and shrub and vine. These changes, according to the experts, are the result of the "chlorophyll," or coloring matter, in the leaf undergoing certain chemical alterations. After the "autumn solstice" the green pigments in this "chlorophyll" fade more or less gradually, and dry weather hastens this fading. Not long after the leaves have faded their hold upon the parent stem loosens.

On the hillsides of Maine the blend of colors this year is made up of many more hues than usual, and each of these hues seems sharper and more clearly defined. The reds of the maples and of the sumach vines contrast brilliantly with the light gold of the birches, which in turn stands out against the background of deep blue autumnal sky not less strikingly than on some lower Alpine slope. The different shades of green seem numberless as the process of "turning" goes on, and here and there a deep, royal purple drops a patch of richer color among them. Kaleidoscopic is the prospect as one speeds in a motorcar along the highways of Maine and northern New England, and the Pine Tree State vies this year with the White Mountains and with the Berkshires in the glory of its autumn nature-pictures.

Truck Strike Pact to Await Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Opposition by New York and New Jersey officials to the principal clause in the pact which settled the market truck drivers' strike, whereby private carters were barred from delivering produce to New York commission merchants, has just culminated in a suspension of this clause until Oct. 16, it has been learned. It is intended to hold a conference on that date to seek a new solution to the difficulty.

Morgan F. Larson, Governor of New Jersey, upon the advice of William A. Stevens, Attorney-General, made it known that he considers the ban placed upon private trucks by the Market Truckmen's Association "unconstitutional," and an injunction restraining it would be applied for should the clause be reinvoked, he indicated.

Actual suspension of the clause, however, was taken upon the request of Berne A. Pyrke, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets. Mr. Pyrke said that scores of protests had been received against the clause, which provided that all produce brought into the city on private trucks had to be taken to the station in West Street and transferred to union trucks for the remainder of the trip, whether the distance was a few blocks or a few miles.

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NEW INDUSTRIES CROP UP NEAR SHANNON WORKS

Starch and Cement Works Ease Employment Problem in Athlone

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Fresh industrial activity in the Free State marks the opening of the Shannon hydroelectric works. Two new factories have been opened in Athlone, County Westmeath, on the banks of the Shannon. One is for the manufacture of concrete bricks, the sand and limestone for which will be purchased from local farmers. It will recruit its workmen from the district.

The managing director of the company states that before the building of the works was completed orders for bricks sufficient to keep his staff working at high pressure for six months ahead had been placed with the company. The directors further announce their intention to open a sugar beet factory in Athlone, provided a small government subsidy can be secured.

Another new industry is the production of starch from potatoes. A factory, backed by Irish and Belgian capital, has been established for the extraction of by-products from large quantities of potatoes every season; these will include starch, patent foods, cattle cakes, dextrine, alcohol, tapioca and glucose. New and up-to-date machinery will be capable of extracting 20 per cent more starch from potatoes than any other machinery now in use on the continent. A quay on the riverside provides mooring accommodation for vessels at the factory.

The company states its intention of buying potatoes in the open market, but that the produce of the local farmers will be given preference. All surplus potatoes, not suitable for human consumption, including the small and extra large grades, will be used in the factory.

If successful, this experiment may be followed by the establishment of similar factories in other parts of the country.

Danish 'Gym' Class Invited to London

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The value of gymnastics as a friendship link between nations is illustrated in the invitation sent by the Ling Association, which comprises most English women gymnastic teachers, to a whole class of Danish schoolgirls to visit London next December.

Thirty Danish girls from the second and third intermediate classes are to spend a week in London in order to show what an ordinary Danish class can do. They will be under the leadership of Miss Elsa Thornsen, inspector of gymnastics, and two women teachers. The Ling Association pays all expenses. During their visit to London the girls will be quartered in the teachers' boarding house of the Froebel Institute.

The girls will demonstrate the Bjorksten system of girl gymnastics and at the same time will attend regular classes.

Minister Says 250,000 British Need Houses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Another quarter of a million of Britain's population need rehousing before we have the basis of an ordinary civilized life for the people. The housing problem is not being tackled quickly enough—we have only touched its fringe," declared Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, to members of the building materials trade at a dinner held in London recently by the Ceramic Society.

Mr. Greenwood urged that everyone dealing with building materials should form one great combination determined to solve this problem. An ample supply of cheap building materials was necessary. The problem of housing must be solved as economically as possible.

The Government wanted, he said, to squeeze out of the cost of housing every item of unnecessary expenditure. Mere compulsion or assertion of authority, he continued, was not going to solve the problem. It could be solved only by men realizing that what the Government was trying to do now was to recreate the whole domestic life of the people, on which every industry in the last resort depended. No industry in this country had anything to gain from the existence of a downtrodden, miserably poor and inadequately housed rank and file.

Canada to the Fore, Declares P. C. Larkin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTRÉAL—Whether it be from the viewpoint of immigration or investment, Canada is foremost in the British mind today, said P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada in London, on arrival here on his annual visit. It was useless to talk of a heavy flow of farm labor from Great Britain to Canada, because the vast majority of the British people being trained in industry or commerce did not want to go on farms, and, if they came in large numbers with that idea, would only turn up in the cities, he added.

As to capital investment, there was no question that British investors were keenly interested in Canadian developments, and ready to take profits from them, the High Commissioner observed. But, while money could be borrowed in Canada cheaper than in England, a big inflow of British capital could not be expected.

Cows Rival Cross-Country Hikers

Wide World

Tomboy and Alice Complete 1275-Mile Walk From Brandon, Vt., to St. Louis, the Trip Starting in June. The Bovines Were Milked Daily in the Portable Pasturage Attached to the "Dairy on Wheels" by Members of the Trio Which Accompanied the Animals on Their Long Trek. The Cows Arrived at the Exhibition of the National Dairy Show in Excellent Condition.

EDUCATIONISTS SEEK REFORM IN EXAMINATIONS

International Investigators Find Much Wanting in Prevailing Systems

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An investigation into the subject of examinations has been conducted by members of the New Education movement all over the world. Twenty-two countries have reported, and the result of the inquiry is a practically unanimous verdict of dissatisfaction. The general feeling among new educationists is that real educational advance will be difficult if not impossible until existing systems of examinations are abolished or reformed. It is not possible to apply any single scheme to all countries, but the committee of the New Education Fellowship set up to go into the subject has been able to lay down a number of propositions upon which general agreement has been secured in the movement.

At the outset it may be said that the movement is agreed that the existing examination systems seriously interfere with educational progress in many countries, so much so that there is a need for careful systematic inquiry into the whole problem. It is recommended that in most of the countries represented at the conference the government or some corporation should appoint a commissioner for a term of years to inquire into the workings of the system.

The committee emphasizes the view that the positive educational contribution of the individual teacher needs to be carefully considered in any reform of the examination system, especially as affecting younger children. A rigid, mechanistic type of external examination and supervision interferes seriously with good teaching.

The relation of examinations to a universal system is regarded as being of first importance. Most nations are tending more and more toward protection and education of children and youth up to 18 years of age for all the population, rather than for a selected few. For this reason an examination should not be the determining factor in the question of providing such further education.

With regard to examinations for universities, it is recommended that university authorities should give careful consideration to the body of recent evidence indicating the unreliability, for determining intellectual fitness, of the traditional examination alone, and the desirability of taking into account other measures of the candidate's ability, such as the judgment of the teachers and the record of school work. Further, why not, the committee suggest, consider the possibility of unrestricted admission to the universities, experiments which have already taken place in several countries?

MILE TUNNEL CARRIES HEAT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The University of Chicago will begin to get its heat this winter from a power plant nearly a mile away. In order to cut off the cost of hauling coal to the campus and carting cinders away, the university built a plant costing more than $1,000,000 along a railroad. The heat will be carried in a tunnel. Eventually the local power plants will be abandoned, it is reported.

ST. LOUIS ARENA PLACED IN USE BY DAIRY SHOW

City Made Permanent Home of Exhibition of Chief Industry in Nation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—When the mammoth doors of the new Arena swung back for the twenty-third annual exhibition of the National Dairy Association here, St. Louis officially stepped into its new rôle as center of the Nation's dairy industry, the products of which, according to no less an authority than Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, far exceed the value of the production of any other industry in the United States.

The selection of St. Louis as the permanent home of the National Dairy Exhibition, as it henceforth will be known, marks an important step in the progress of this city. It definitely indicates the intention of far-seeing St. Louisians to establish the city's contacts with the farming regions of the Mississippi Valley, contacts which have been to a great extent lost during the period of industrial growth of recent years.

The $1,500,000 Arena is the direct result of this idea. It was built with a view to supplying ideal housing conditions for the National Dairy Exposition and was largely fostered and promoted by F. W. A. Vesper, whose business interests in St. Louis are supplemented by intimate contact with the dairy industry through his herd of pure-bred Holsteins at Fredmar Farms, St. Louis County.

The value of having a permanent home for the various activities of the association is indicated in the fact that the huge arena and adjacent buildings are filled with the greatest exhibition of dairy cattle, dairy machinery, and educational exhibits showing the value of dairy products and their proper use ever assembled in one display, according to Charles L. Hill, president of the association.

Entries reach the record-breaking total of 1500, or more than 300 above those of last year, when the show was held in Memphis, Tenn. Twenty-seven states and two foreign countries, Canada and Cuba, are represented with 206 individual exhibitors.

Bedded knee-deep in clean, yellow straw, blankets neatly buckled over sleek backs, with bales of succulent alfalfa hay and generous sacks of feed comfortably close by, all the five great dairy breeds are well represented; the Jerseys having 427 head, Holsteins 358, Guernseys 237, Brown Swiss 146, Ayrshires 108.

Among the Guernseys exhibited by William Williams, owner of Lion Mountain Farms, New York, is the famous Shuttlewick Levity, the grand champion cow of 1927, whose purchase price was $25,500 and whose son brought an offer of $60,000 a short time ago.

The Holstein exhibit of Elmwood Farms, Herefield, Ill., has the grand champion bull, Sir Fobes Oemsby Hengerveld, and Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J., brought the grand champion Jersey bull, Fern's Rochette Noble.

The Brown Swiss exhibit is one of the most striking in the show.

About 2000 4-H Club members and vocational agriculture students from 40 states, comprising the pick of their respective states because of individual excellence in junior club work, are guests during the three days of junior exhibiting and judging contests. Civic and commercial clubs and business concerns are co-operating with the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce in the entertainment of these future leaders.

In connection with the show will be held the St. Louis National Horse Show, National Poultry Show and the St. Louis Fair.

CANADA TO ESTABLISH AIR MAIL TO ARCTIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—An air mail service from Edmonton, Alta., to Aklavik at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, a distance of about 2000 miles, will be embarked upon early in November. It is expected that the first air mail delivered within the arctic circle will be about six weeks from now. Hitherto winter mail between these points has been carried by dog sled and required 10 weeks for a single trip. By the air route the same journey will be accomplished in four days.

As an incentive to the development of the Northwest Territories the air mail will play a notable part, as it will bring the northern shore of the Canadian mainland within a week's travel from Edmonton.

King Alfonso Flies, and Laughs at Ministers When He Tells It

Spanish Monarch Actually Pilots Dornier After Getting Its Pilot to Put It Into the Air—Delighted With His Experience

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The Spanish monarch had his baptism of air this season. He is as keen as a boy over the big yacht race and was anxious to be the first to congratulate the winner. Deciding to take his own measures to do so, unknown to anyone, he put off in a boat and paid a surprise visit to the hydroplane Dornier 16, which Franco made famous.

Stifling his guilty conscience and the memories of ministerial warnings, he began by innocently asking the pilot, Commander Gallarza, to explain various pieces of mechanism and the gear. The officer at the controls first moved this switch then that, and as the plane was cast loose ready to patrol the seas for the race, in a few minutes to the delight of His Majesty, it was on the wing.

They flew to sea and soon monarch and pilot changed places. For a short while King Alfonso controlled the flight himself.

When the Dornier returned to her berth, to report that no yachts had been sighted, there was much amusement for the "Maria del Carmen Ana," once the Kaiser's Meteor, was already within hailing distance. In his anxiety the pilot had failed to spot her, his eye being on the King. Like a naughty urchin Don Alfonso sent a telegram to the air minister telling him all about it and obviously delighted at having got the better of his ministers.

The winner of the race was D. Horacio Echevarrieta, the man who ransomed the Spanish prisoners held by Abd-el-Krim in the days of the old political régime. His skipper showed fine skill and taking advantage of the faintest puff of wind, reached the goal a day before the yacht was expected. The royal family went on board and shook hands with the skipper, the owner and his five stalwart sons who had made the trip with him.

Right-Hand Traffic for Sweden Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELSINGFORS, Fin.—The fourth general meeting of the Northern Administrative Association was concluded at Helsingfors recently, when several important resolutions were taken. Among the chief resolutions was one for uniform traffic rules for the countries of the North.

In his address on "General Lines for Common Northern Automobile Laws," Capt. A. Norlander of the Swedish Royal Automobile Club stated that a prime necessity was for both Sweden and Iceland to abandon left-hand traffic and adopt the right-hand traffic used by the remaining northern countries. Uniform traffic signs and uniform insurance regulations, should be adopted. The meeting resolved to lay the main points of Captain Norlander's address before their respective governments.

The importance of these resolutions may be judged by the fact that this summer thousands of automobiles from Denmark and Norway were seen in Sweden. Foreign national marks were easily recognized on many automobiles. No less than 100 per cent has been the increase in motor vehicles in Sweden since 1924. A state committee for traffic safety is busy endeavoring to control the results of the great development of motor traffic in the last few years.

BORDER ARBITER APPROVED

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—Appointment of a de jure arbiter in the Honduras-Guatemala boundary dispute was approved at a general assembly of the leading citizens of the Republic, called by President Mejia Colindres.

British Freight Outlook Bright

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The position of the freight market promises shortly to be very interesting. The freight index numbers published by the Chamber of Shipping show that the greatest activity is prevailing in time charters, that is to say, vessels engaged for a period of time, sometimes months, sometimes years, as against the ordinary fixtures from voyage to voyage.

The advantage of such an arrangement from an operator's point of view is that these vessels are definitely out of competition for general freights during such time as their charter extends. Not for a long time have rates for time charter been so high, and to a large extent this is undoubtedly due to the action of Russia in securing a large number of vessels to carry their timber to England and various other countries.

In another direction, too, Russia is claiming the attention of a considerable number of ships which are engaged in that precarious business of trying to bring produce from the Yenesei and Obi, two important rivers which run from south to north and open into the Arctic Ocean.

The remarkable spell of hot, dry weather in Europe this summer has favored the crops, which have grown well and ripened satisfactorily, and this has thrown the whole prospects of autumnal shipping operations open to a wider development of freight shipments in Europe, whereas last year Europe was buying very extensively from Canada and Australia.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yakima, Wash.

STATELY lilies may glorify the garden and are not as difficult as generally supposed. Given a good garden soil and adequate drainage, many noble lilies will thrive and give the gardener thrills as each sort unfolds its wonderful flowers. Under average conditions 25 species or more may easily be grown. However, some are less exacting than others, hence the amateur should start with those which are known to be dependable.

The regal lily, lilium regale, should be the first choice by reason of its general adaptability, hardiness and excellence of bloom. This lily is of comparatively recent introduction in this country. So easily is it propagated from seed that stocks have been increased to the extent that bulbs are now as cheap as those of any other lily.

Its blooming period follows closely upon that of the Madonna lily or lilium candidum. For days before the regal lily opens the long, purplish buds, like large pods, give promise of the lovely trumpets which are to come. When in their glory, one observes that the inner segments are fairly broad, while the outer are narrow. The main part of the flower is white with the throat golden yellow. On the outside some of the dull purplish color, seen in the buds, still remains, particularly on the median line of the segments.

Other lilies which are dependable from the standpoint of hardiness and ability to persist without coddling are the Madonna lily, the elegans lily, the tiger lily and the speciosum lily. These and the regal lily the amateur should plant. As experience is gained he may try a few of the following: testaceum or nankeen lily, pardalinum or leopard lily, Henryi, Washingtonianum or Mount Hood lily, Brownii, Krameri, superbum and Hansoni.

Adaptable to Many Conditions

No lily is more adaptable than the Madonna, for it thrives under a variety of conditions. This noble lily, which has become a symbol of purity, should be in every garden. It sends its stems up vertically, no matter where it grows, whether in the open or near shrubs or against the foundation of the house. Its stately spike of pure white flowers adorns the garden in the late spring.

In habit of growth this lily differs decidedly from the common sorts. After the bloom is gone the surface leaves dry up and the plant becomes dormant. Late in August a rosette of leaves appears and these persist through fall and winter. Since its dormant season comes in summer, then is the proper time to transplant it. That may be done in early August. Similar in habit is the nankeen lily, lilium testaceum, which as yet is scarce and expensive. This has been called the "yellow Madonna."

The tiger lily, a denizen of old-time gardens, is of the easiest culture and although not a "classy" lily is nevertheless acceptable in the garden. It may be propagated from the bulblets that form in the axils of the leaves.

Lilium elegans, which has been called the Thungberg lily, is an early blooming species of dwarf stature. The flowers are carried boldly erect and surmount the leafy stems. Many varieties of this are known in cultivation. The colors range from lemon-yellow to orange and scarlet.

It has been said that the foliage of lilies has no decorative value. Elegans is an exception to this, for the foliage, set thickly on the stems, remains green and attractive until frost.

No lily is as deliberate in coming into bloom as speciosum. The buds appear nearly two months before they open. The flowers unfold the latter part of August or early September. This lily is the last of the common sorts to bloom. The variety, rubrum, is the most popular, although magnificum and Melpomene are larger. The flowers of rubrum are rose-white and the petals are strongly recurved and the margins wavy. The variety magnificum has large flowers of a rich, deep red. Melpomene displays a still deeper red with crimson markings. There is a white variety, album.

Lilium auratum, the gold-banded lily of Japan, is the most wonderful lily in cultivation. A plant carrying 20 to 40 flowers, which is not an unusual performance, is a sight to excite admiration. The extremely large flowers are white and thickly studded with crimson spots and through the center of each segment runs a gold band. The segments are recurved and the margins wavy. This showy lily, however, is short-lived in this country. Instances are known where it has persisted for four or five years or longer, but, if it blooms two years, that is as much as the gardener may at present expect. However, it is worth planting, although its stay is usually short. A beginning in the commercial growing of this lily has been made in the Pacific Northwest and possibly in the course of time we shall have stock that will last longer.

Brief notes on other desirable lilies may be given as follows:

Pardalinum, leopard lily—three to six feet, June blooming, yellow to orange scarlet.

Brownii— three feet, stems with two to four large, creamy white flowers.

Krameri—two to four feet, flowers six inches long and as wide, clear pink.

Superbum, American Turk's cap lily—four to six feet, 15 to 20 flowers to a stalk, reddish orange.

Henryi—three to five feet, summer blooming, yellow spotted with brown, in form resembling speciosum.

Washingtonianum, Mt. Hood lily—three to six feet, 10 to 20 flowers to a stalk, white changing to wine color.

Hansoni—four to five feet, June blooming, flowers few to several, bright orange spotted purplish brown.

Fall Growth at Surface

The Madonna and the nankeen lilies show the unusual trait of making a fall growth at the surface of the ground. They are base-rooting lilies; that is, the roots appear at the base of the bulb, but none arise from the stem above the bulb. Other base-rooting lilies are Canadense, monadelphum, Matagon, superbum and pardalinum. These should be planted with three to four inches of soil above the bulb, while the stem-rooting ones should have six inches of soil above the bulb. Two inches of soil above the bulb is sufficient for the Madonna lily. Among the stem-rooting species may be mentioned auratum, Brownii, elegans, Hansoni, Henryi, regale, speciosum and tigrinum.

Reference has already been made to the time of planting the Madonna and nankeen lilies. The stem-rooting lilies should be planted as soon as obtainable in the fall. Often they are not available until the ground is frozen. If the gardener had the forethought to mulch the ground heavily to exclude frost, he can plant on their arrival. If the bulbs are obtained in the dead of winter, they should be stored in a cool place in moist shingle tow or some other suitable medium until the season opens and they can be put in the ground. Spring planting is practicable and blooms are obtained the first year.

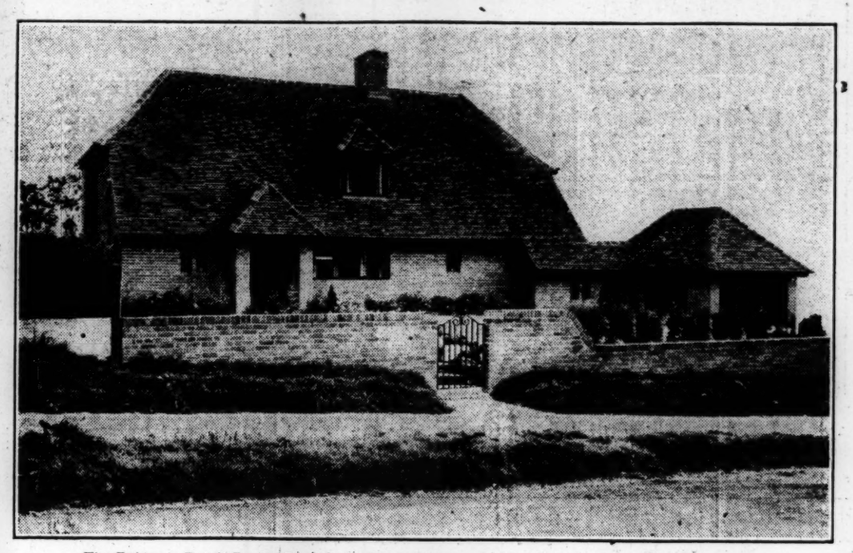
Experiences of government horticulturists on test plots at Bellingham, Wash., showed that lilies are not particular as to soil. Twenty species made good growth on clay soil into which had been incorporated an abundance of humus, and also on gravelly loam soil which had received the same treatment for humus. They grew equally well on soil that received an application of ground limestone and that which received none. Bonemeal was used in the trenches in planting with satisfactory results.

For the Amateur

If the amateur will give attention to a few essential things and disregard most detailed prescriptions, he will have better success than otherwise. Such essentials are good drainage and the addition of an abundance of humus material. If these requirements are met, the gardener need not concern himself greatly regarding fertilization. However, a surface application of well-rotted manure in winter, or in the instance of spring planting after the bulbs have rooted well, is helpful. Animal manure should not be worked into the soil before planting. Lilies will thrive in a loam soil meeting the requirements mentioned, but heavy clays and loose sands are unsuited. The necessary humus may be provided for loam soils by spading in leafmold or commercial peat. Good preparation consists of spading the ground to a depth of two feet and working into it the humus materials suggested. The top soil may be laid aside while the deeper soil is spaded. Planting in heavy clays is not advisable unless the gardener will go to much work and expense to improve the physical condition of the soil.

The Madonna, nankeen and umbellatum lilies will do better on clay soils than other sorts, and, if such soil is lightened with leafmold or peat, they will make a more sturdy growth than on loam.

To prevent disease attacking the bulb before growth has started, dusting with sulphur is advisable in planting. Certain species that are loose-scaled should be placed on their side. Such are the nankeen lily and the Mount Hood lily.



The Entrance Front, Facing Due North. The Little Iron Gate Was Made by a Village Blacksmith.

A House on a Sloping Site

By E. and A. P. STARKEY

London

JUST how to plan a house satisfactorily for a sloping site is a question which quite frequently comes up to be answered, and while a level site facilitates building generally, an unlevel one usually presents greater opportunities for interesting developments. The accompanying illustrations show a house and garden in England thus planned.

The site was part of a field and had a slight rise from back to front and a considerable fall from side to side—that is, from east to west. In considering the planning for the house, three main points arose. The first was the desirability of planning the house to extend from side to side of the plot rather than from front to back. While this would obviously be planning against the fall of the ground, yet it would have the great advantage of allowing all the living rooms to face south, and to get full advantage of a delightful view across a meadow to a fine belt of trees beyond. It also had the advantage of screening the garden from the road.

The second point was the desirability of keeping the ground floor level at least as high as the higher part of the ground on the eastern boundary; this not only to avoid any difficulty with damp, but to retain to the full the outlook to the south. The third was the necessity for keeping the garage at such a level as to be easily accessible from the road—bearing in mind the fact that a garage for a small house looks much more at home when designed in with the house than when treated as a separate item and almost as an afterthought. It was therefore decided to keep the main house at the upper level and the garage and adjacent yard at the lower level and by running the main roof down over the larder and taking it across to the garage—thus giving a covered entrance to the yard—the house and garage were satisfactorily linked up, and in such a way as to allow the elevations to maintain a natural relationship to the conditions, while the use of Buckinghamshire softtoned multi-colored bricks and handmade sand faced roofing tiles retained this relationship rather than giving the effect of something startlingly new.

Facing the Sunshine

The road front, facing due north—and somewhat suggesting that it has its overcoat on—gives the idea of shelter and protection; while the garden front turns its face to the sunshine, all the living rooms and the garden room getting full measure, and all enjoying the view.

With regard to the interior planning: On entering the front door one finds a large recess for coats and umbrellas, handily placed and yet well screened, and fitted with a mirror. The lounge hall, giving a sense of spaciousness when entering, provides a cool room in hot weather. The long comfortable window seat is of the box type affording accommodation for motor rugs, etc. The study has its own entrance, and this room, with its own lobby and lavatory, may be shut off from the rest of the house. It will be noted that the bay in this room and the room over has small windows at the sides only. While this gives light and provides two interesting little views, it also prevents overlooking and being overlooked—a point appreciated equally by neighbor and occupant.

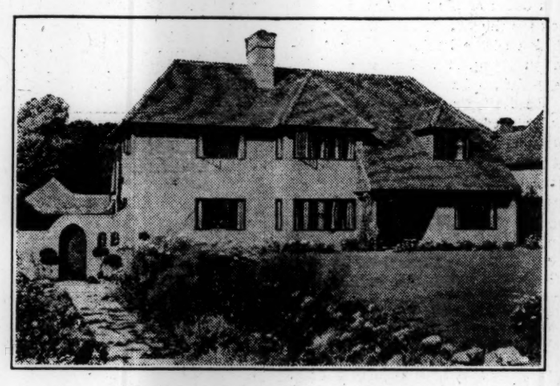
The living room is a very live-inable room, sunny in summer and cozy in winter, and opening to the garden room and garden beyond. Two little windows coming in the wall between this room and the lounge hall afford a useful peep through to the front entrance gate, and when opened on hot summer days allow the cooler air to come in from the north side of the house. The maid's sitting-room has been planned as a sitting-room (a good-sized scullery taking away from it all the kitchen work), and should there not be a maid living in, this room then becomes a useful and well placed breakfast room. The central heating for the house and garage, together with the winter requirements for domestic hot water, are run from a "Sentry" boiler placed in one corner of this room, while a small gas boiler, placed in the kitchen-scullery, and connected up to the domestic supply from the "Sentry," meets the summer months' demands. The surround and hearth to the boiler in the maid's sitting-room are in red tiles; this, together with a red tile shelf having a "valance" of Dutch tiles, gives an Old World touch of the picturesque to even a modern boiler.

Convenient for Worker

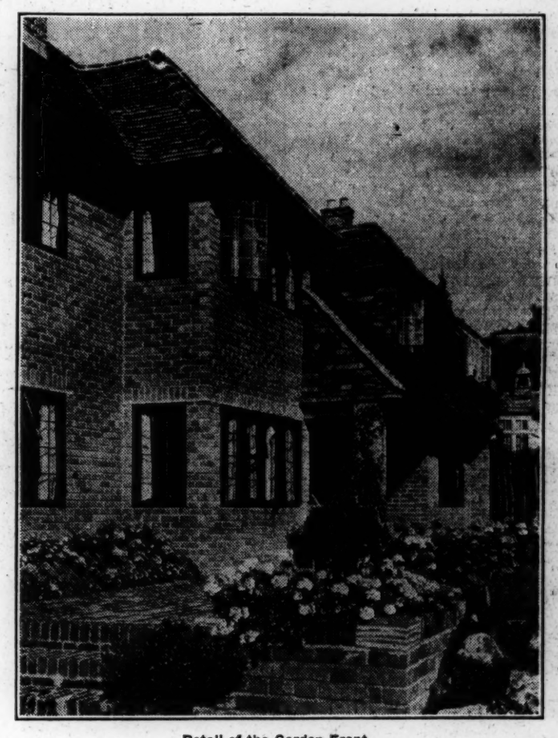
The worker in the kitchen-scullery has the advantage of a window which affords a view to the front and tradesmen's entrance gates, while the other larger window is at a height to enable the worker to feel shut off from the observation of anyone passing to the side door—an advantage gained by the yard being at the lower level. A gas cooker with eye-level oven, and with hood over to take away any fumes; large-sized draining boards to sink, on one side with wash boiler under and on the other as a complete unit fitted with shelves to take vegetables, and both removable; ample cupboard space, and walls finished with white glazed tiles, go to make a well-equipped working kitchen-scullery. A meter cupboard, also used for brooms, is adjacent to the back door, very convenient for the reading of the meters. Access to the fuel store, etc., is all under cover.

Upstairs the three bedrooms all get their full share of sunshine, and all have good built-in and fitted cupboards. Off the landing is a large heated linen cupboard, providing ample space for trunks, storage, etc., as well as the linen racks.

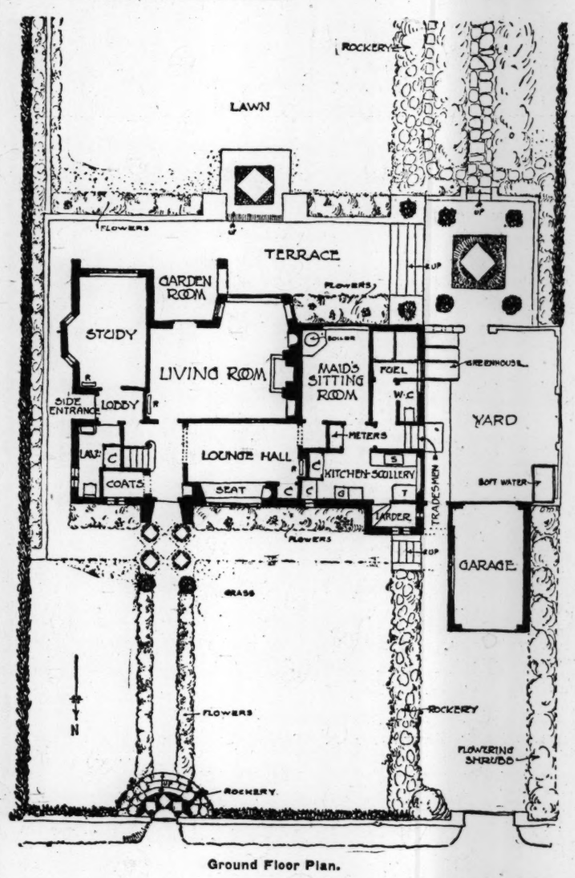
The garden in keeping with the house and garage, has been divided into two main levels, the major portion being linked up with the house itself, the remainder connected up with the garage entrance on the north side, and developed as a sunken garden on the south side; rockeries in each case, and brick steps making the break between the levels. The stone work for the rockeries and the brickwork to the retaining walls, terrace, and steps all tone quietly into the color scheme of the house and its surroundings.



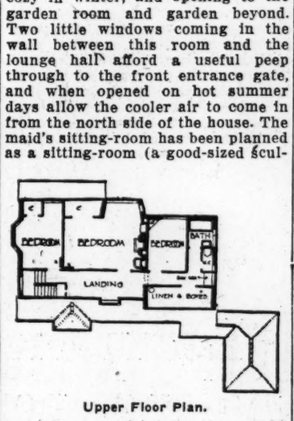
The Garden Front Is Bathed in Sunshine.



Detail of the Garden Front.



Ground Floor Plan.



Upper Floor Plan.

Market Gardens Near Copenhagen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

VISITORS to Copenhagen are always interested in the beautiful open fruit, flower and vegetable market of the city which occupies about 18,472 square meters but, in order to see it one must be an early riser, for when the hands of the clock at Raadhuspladsen point to 9 o'clock, all that remains of the market is the refuse and the men who are at work "cleaning up" the big square. There are 848 stalls, each 14 meters square, with smaller stalls for these with colony gardens, but it is by no means sufficient for the present demand. By 7 o'clock in the morning the market has begun to overflow into the surrounding streets, where cars or small wagons are allowed to stand and their contents to be sold, till an arrangement can be made to enlarge the market place. For those whose produce is sold only during the summer, the sum of 1 kroner is charged, but for a 14-square meter stall the charge is 144 kroner which entitles the owner to use it all the year round.

During the last 20 years the market has developed, partly on account of there being no duty on fresh vegetables which are imported from Holland and Belgium. So that all the year one can purchase fresh fruit and vegetables at reasonable prices, the duty on apples, cherries, strawberries, and tomatoes being only 1 øre per kilo.

Around Copenhagen the ground used for colony gardens remains in possession of the municipality, unless bought by the would-be owner through the interesting mortgage system used throughout the country for the purchase of property. A piece of ground, however, can usually be rented for a few kroner each year in order to have it under cultivation, rather than be used as a "dumping ground" for everyone. For the payment of 15 øre per day the "colony" gardeners are allowed to use the open market in the city, so that a piece of ground may be made a means of helping to build a future dwelling. In the evening whole families may be seen at work in the small gardens.

The Berlingske Tidende, one of the leading newspapers of Denmark, has organized a competition for the holders of allotment gardens, the prize winners being awarded silver cups for the best kept garden.

Old Lady's Wallet

One likes to have a specimen or two of this enchanting house plant on the window ledge throughout the winter, and obliging florists and seed men grow them from seeds and have ready the baby plants in autumn, so that the quaint flowers may be enjoyed throughout the winter and early spring.

Each single flower of Old Lady's Wallet, botanically calceolaria, is a sort of pouchlike bag similar to the native moccasin flower; many of the pouches on individual short stems build up bunchy clusters that rise gloriously above the wide-leafed foliage. The colors range through yellow, maroon and crimson, most varieties being attractively accented with dots of darker contrasting colors.

A lovely variety, Lymani, has velvety buds of garnet that swell to inch-wide "wallets" that later take on orange and bronze tints. The buds of Pink Beauty are crimson, but quickly bleach to rose-pink, thickly peppered with red dots, startlingly pretty. Captivating in its lustrous yellow and orange-bronze tones is the Stewarti.

Given a moderate amount of water, ordinary soil, sunlight and a reasonably moist atmosphere, Old Lady's Wallet will flourish and bloom gratefully.

Garden Path

Swift summer into autumn flowed,
And frost in the midst of morning rode.
Percy Bysshe Shelley.

THE wistfulness the garden lover of northern climes feels in looking over his frost-nipped garden is assuaged only by hard work in planting bulbs for indoor blooms and visioning the resplendent new floral catalogues which will arrive the first of January.

Successful bulbs for winter gardens are: Narcissus — Stella, Barri Conspicuus, Emperor, Empress, Golden Spur; French-Roman hyacinths, Dutch hyacinths; trumpet daffodils; crocuses and early flowering tulips.

Tulips are so gorgeous that they are required in all winter gardens. The bulbs should not be brought too soon from the cellar (or any dark place where they are being kept), as 10 or 12 weeks are necessary for the formation of the tulip roots. They should be watered only occasionally.

L. S. M.

Winter Window Boxes

THE first hard freeze need not mean retirement for the window-boxes, but rather a change of material to something more suitable to the season. By the use of evergreens and colorful berries it is possible for the window boxes to give us cheerful effects throughout the entire winter season.

One often sees small growing evergreens, and even boxwood used to adorn window boxes. This method is not only expensive, but rather wasteful, too, since few of the plants will be alive by spring. Evergreen branches do just as well, and will persist the entire winter if water is given them whenever the boxes become dried out. Branches of spruce, pine, and cedar will last longest. Hemlock, perhaps the most adaptable and graceful of all, must be renewed constantly since its needles soon fall. For adding color bittersweet, bayberry, barberry, and Chinese lantern plant may be used. Bittersweet is most effective if long sprays are made to drape gracefully over the edges of the box. When the lantern plant is used it will be wise to plunge it deeply into the soil, and to support each stalk by tying it to a stick. Florists' green bamboos may be used for staking, with green rama for tying so that the supports will not be too noticeable.

Indoor Bog Gardens

ALMOST interesting alternative to the miniature Oriental landscape gardens which are now so popular is provided by the indoor bog garden.

One of the large earthenware saucers on which flower pots are placed, or a shallow china bowl makes a splendid home for the tiny plants which are used. Half an inch of clean gravel or very coarse river sand supplies the drainage, and peaty loam is laid over this to form the rooting medium.

As for the plants themselves, it is interesting to make expeditions to any marshy ground and select whatever strikes the fancy as being quaint or decorative. Many gems of plant life thrive there, and, as they are now beginning to make new growth, the time is right for starting a collection.

It is not necessary to uproot whole plants, or despoil the countryside in any way. Small pieces which are well rooted may be dug up with an old pocket knife, and if they are carried home in a tin with a ball of soil attached they will come to no harm. The plants must be firmly set in the garden until the surface has been thinly covered. Water is then poured in so that a real boggy effect is obtained, and to counteract evaporation and the thirst of the plants the water must be replaced as often as necessary. Very soon a quaint and beautiful little garden will blossom forth and be your pride and the joy of others.

Mosses are charming plants, but so small that their beauty is easily overlooked. If the general groundwork of the miniature bog garden is planted with a few varieties of mosses, their form of growth and increase will give hours of interest to the observer.

Sundews and butterworts are remarkable bog plants and living "fly-catchers." The round leaves of the sundew are studded with hundreds of hairs, each of which carries a drop of gum. When an insect alights on a leaf these tentacles close round it and a peculiar digestive juice of the plant absorbs the insect. As soon as the meal is finished—and it may take a day or two—the leaf unfolds and the husk is discarded.

Bougainvillea

Vines of dwarfish habits, or those than can, by pinching back, be kept down to suitable compactness, add immeasurably to the attractiveness of the house garden. Bougainvillea in different varieties is a splendid type for the purpose. It flourishes in tubs or large crocks, trains easily on wire or other form of indoor trellis and is not resentful to severe pinching. The leaves are round, dark emerald green and shiny. The flowers are bright paper-like bells usually borne in festoons.

Glabra Sanderiana is a fine variety; clusters of bells lilac-rose in color, flaunt themselves gayly all along the vines.

The bells of Crimson Lake are interestingly crinkled, crimson in color.

Sported from Glabra Sanderiana comes Ziechmanni, a daintier variety, the foliage being smaller and closer set along the vines. The flowers are delicate orchid-purple, opaque yet lending the effect of being transparent, giving off a shimmering light.

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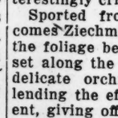

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Colonial Interiors Copied In Chicago

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

FOUR of the first 13 states have contributed the originals from which Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago have reproduced a series of eighteenth century rooms now on show in their galleries. Each one of the six carefully selected models have been followed precisely in every detail. The group so discreetly formed represents the best of Colonial tastes, ranging from unpainted walls of vertical pine boarding to the exquisite refinement of MacIntyre's achievements in the Adam style.

The enterprise of this management in thus offering home builders so wide a choice of faithful reproductions is convincing evidence of strong public interest in home interiors which are conspicuous for their early American characteristics. The skill which has been employed in creating these copies shows that the craftsmanship of the present day need not be thought of as any less capable and conscientious than was that of 150 years ago.

The important nature of the rooms which have been duplicated in this group is indicated by the fact that three have been installed in museums —two in Philadelphia and the other in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. The remaining three have never been removed from the houses in which they were built—one in Philadelphia, another at Valley Forge and a third in Wethersfield, Conn.

It may be noted that the five strictly Colonial interiors were built within 11 years—between 1750 and 1761. It was nearly 50 years later that the other was executed by Samuel MacIntyre.

A Glimpse of Colonial Firesides

The close dating of almost all of these exhibits probably was not a weighty motive in their being chosen for this occasion. It will be, however, a matter of considerable interest to many visitors to realize that they are seeing here precisely the interior architectural settings which an ancestor might have found if he had visited homes between Maryland and Connecticut a dozen years before the Declaration of Independence.

In the group of three which we illustrate, the room with the beamed ceiling is a good example of the substantial simplicity which we associate with the early German settlers of Pennsylvania, for this came from the town of Millbach, near Lancaster, in that State. Doubtless the original of this was a living room as well as a kitchen, its great fireplace being fitted with the many kinds of iron dishes and utensils which belong to those years. Pewter and old earthenware, similar to that displayed here was, we may feel sure, in everyday use by the families of Millbach. The furniture is supposed to belong in style to the same decade as the house.

From Colonial Connecticut

Fitted up as a chamber, the room from the Webb House at Wethersfield, Conn., is certain to attract much attention. For several years this remarkable mansion has been open to the public, so it is possible that some who view this copy will remember their visits to the original. It was built about 1752, and during the days of the Revolution was the home of Nathaniel Webb, a member of Washington's staff. The furnishings in the present room present a pleasing color choice and a homelike arrangement.

It might be expected that the room of the most dignity and suggestions of wealth might be found farther south. So it is that the Georgian paneling in the remaining picture was designed for the large brick house on a Maryland estate of about 1000 acres.

Built about 1750, the walls copied in the above view were removed to the Metropolitan Museum in New York several years ago. Especially notable are the shell-topped cupboards found on either side of the fireplace. The early Georgian and Chippendale furniture which is so generously placed is in complete harmony with the home which was erected a quarter century before the American Revolution.

No less pleasure will be found in viewing the equal number of settings which we do not picture. Each one has a distinct individuality which has been accentauted by the sympathetic choice of its contents. So the imposing Chippendale dining room treatment of an extraordinary Philadelphia interior strikes one as precisely harmonious in conception. Equally pleasing, in a different way, is the late Sheraton cabinet work in the room from Salem, Mass., built about 1799 from the designs of Samuel MacIntyre.

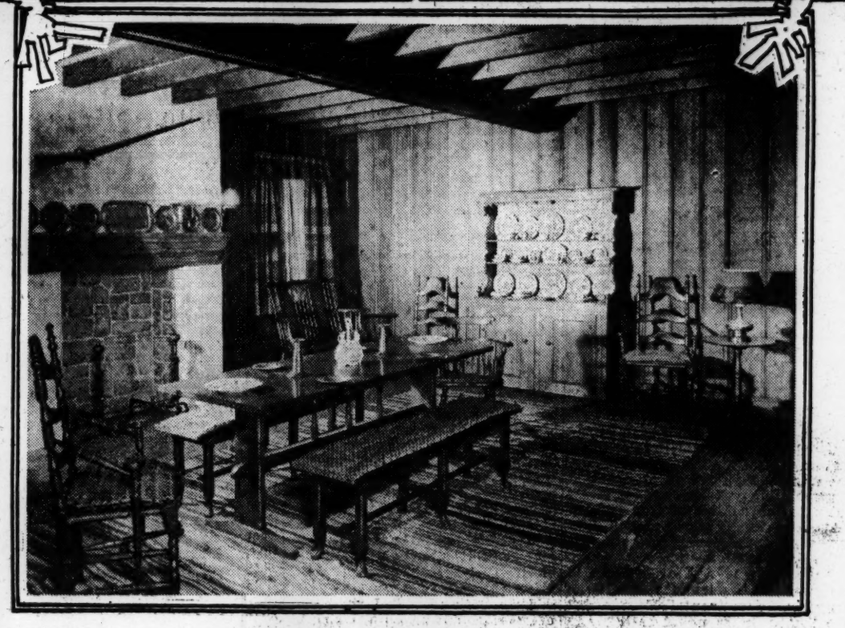
This is perhaps the most important commercial project in the exact copying of Colonial interiors which has come to our notice. It would seem that the high plane on which it has been conceived and executed should meet with hearty public indorsement.

By courtesy of Marshall Field & Co.

Upper Left—The walls here are from a room which now stands in the Metropolitan Museum in New York City. It was removed from a brick house on the estate called Almodington, in Maryland, built about 1750

Upper Right—The Webb house at Wethersfield, Conn., built about 1752, was known as "Hospitality Hall." The house is now standing, and this is a copy of one of its rooms

Below—An example of the interiors which the early Pennsylvania Germans built. This is the kitchen-living room, duplicating the original, which is now in the Pennsylvania Museum



The Chest by the Hearth

BETTY had become much interested in the subject of antiques, so when Jean, her college roommate, invited her to spend Thanksgiving at the home of Jean's grandfather, she was delighted. He was well known as one of America's millionaires, and as a collector of 30 years' experience, but it was not for these reasons that she wished to meet him, rather because she had heard Jean tell how fond she was of him.

The afternoon of their arrival they roamed over the big house, what impressed Betty most being the number of fine old chests. There seemed to be specimens from every land. Handsome Spanish affairs with ivory and mother-of-pearl inlay. Renaissance marriage chests, with the wood carved to resemble braided leather. Others were covered entirely with that material, and still others with velvet. One, of Dutch extraction, was made of Java mahogany (a pale orange color), had a pleasing fragrance, and was trimmed in silver.

From Italy to Massachusetts

"Grandfather says that practically all other furniture has been evolved from the chest," observed Jean. "They used to sleep and sit, and eat on them. In time, legs were added and it became a cupboard; then a back and it was a chair; much later, someone piled one on top of another and there was a highboy."

They paused beside a fifteenth century Italian "cassone," gilded and fitted with panel paintings; then, turning to another, "This is a new one since I was here last. It is quite gay, isn't it?"

The chest they were looking at had sides of pine and carved oak front, painted so as to stand out in bold relief against the natural background. As additional ornamentation, polished black ovals had been effectively applied. Jean raised the lid, saying:

"He usually has the name inside. Why," in surprised tones, "this is American! Who would have supposed that? It was made in Hadley, Massachusetts, in the late 1600's.

"Oh, it is a beauty. But they all are, except that one over by the hearth. Doesn't it seem out of place among all these others," she was pointing to a stout box, with plain lines and severe metal work.

"Yes, I have often meant to ask him about it. He has something to tell about each one, you know. Here he comes," as a tall, fine looking man entered the room; "we'll inquire right now."

Grandfather leaned one elbow on the mantelshelf, and gazed reminiscently at the chest in question. The girls seated themselves on top of it as he began to speak.

All About One Chest

"Sixty-five years ago," he said, "when I was 17, I landed on New York pier with all my possessions in that chest. When the customs officer opened it he saw, besides one change of woolens, just a big Bible, a copy of 'Rabbie Burns' and a fiddle. I had more things to start with, but my washing blew overboard one day.

"He said to me (for he was from my own part of the world), 'Laddie, where are your clothes?' I said, 'They're on me.' 'Then what are you doing with this muckle empty kist?' he demanded. 'It won't be empty long,' I told him; 'it belongs to my mother and it is going back to her just as soon as I have it filled.' Said he, 'And how long do you think it will take you to do that?' 'Maybe a year,' I said. 'A year?' he shouted; 'you'll find it isna' so easy. They have ham and eggs for breakfast on week days over here.' I said, 'Well, I won't. I'll have my usual bowl of porridge.' 'And where will you be finding it?' he asked me. 'Na, na, laddie, if you fill that kist in three years you'll do well. I'll wager you that.'

"I asked him if he would wager that in earnest, and he said he would, thinking it an easy way to gain a pound."

Grandfather Earns a Pound

"And did you fill it, Grandfather?" asked Jean.

"I did, but it was a fecht." (He had a habit of using quaint Scotch words, every now and again, in a way that gave an interesting piquancy to his conversation.) "My new acquaintance was right about the expensive living, but I got out of that by renting an unfurnished room in a tenement, and cooking my own food. I bought a sack of oatmeal, and that lasted me so long that I saved a fine lot of my earnings. At the end of the year I was back on the deck with my box packed. There were things in it for the bairns at home, and a silk dress for my mother. That dress was so bonny I was half feared to handle it. She had never had anything like it, so you can imagine how I felt to be sending it to her. Well, I found my man, and he wasn't over pleased to see me, although, of course he paid his debt. So," he added, with a little humorous smile, "that bit argument on landing wasn't wasted time after all."

The girls laughed, and Jean said: "But how did the chest get back here again?"

"I found," he replied, "that my mother had treasured it during all the years that followed, so I asked them over there to let me have it."

M. G. G.

Treasure House

IT WAS a brilliant, sunshiny morning in early fall that we rang the bell on the door of the "Treasure House." A sweet-faced, little old lady with merry brown eyes answered the ring.

"Why, of course," she said, when we had explained our errand. "I didn't know anyone would be interested in my old things. You can look all you want, and welcome."

I noticed the emphasis that she placed on the word, look. My friend had already prepared me. There was not enough money in the world, she said, to buy one single piece of old glass or china in all the array. So, we expressed our appreciation at being allowed to look.

The first think that caught my eye was the deep blue of old Staffordshire ware atop a small cabinet.

"Oh," we exclaimed in delight, "isn't this charming—old Clews!"

"Yes, it is nice," she assented. "I treasure my things because of their association. Not one thing in all this house has come to me except by inheritance, but I'm beginning to appreciate their value to the collector. Recently I've been studying quite a bit about old china and old glass. I've learned that the English district known as Staffordshire, where the potteries were located, was quite an extensive territory, spreading for almost 10 miles. The best-known potter was Enoch Wood, 1784. This pitcher is one of his designs."

She took down from the cabinet a sturdy little pitcher with a picture of the Erie Canal against the rich blue of the floral background.

"See," she turned it bottom up. The name Wood was stamped on the bottom.

"This Enoch Wood had an eye for business," she said, laughingly. "He made pieces with American scenes and sent them to this country. There were Hudson River plates, the landing of the Pilgrims, Niagara and scores of others."

Clews, Wheildon and Dutch Ware

"This," she said, picking up another old blue plate, "is called 'The Lady of the Lake.' It is also by Clews, but it is a Carey design."

"Look at that adorable little pot," I exclaimed as a tiny brown luster pot engaged my attention.

"Isn't it cunning?" the owner inquired delightedly. "It is very old. It was sent from Holland to my grandmother when she was only four years old. Let me see—Grandma Vogler was 96 when she passed on, and, she's been gone 30 years—how old would that make it?" she asked archly.

"Over 120 years."

"There's no telling how old it was when it was sent to Grandma," she stated.

"What kind of ware is it?" we asked.

"I'm not sure," she replied, "but I've been told by people who know, that it is a Wheildon piece and, if so, made about 1752-59. Wheildon never identified his pieces by any mark or name, but his workmanship is so excellent that it cannot be mistaken."

The little earthenware pot was exquisitely formed and delicate as an eggshell. We took it reverently, delighted just to be able to smooth its cold, satiny surface and marvel at its fragility.

"Here," this happy owner said, "are some of the most valuable things I have."

She took out of the cabinet several cups and saucers with a strawberry design and gold luster bands. The saucers were quite large and about half an inch deep.

"Have you ever seen any like these?" she inquired.

Cup Plates, Also

We shook our heads.

"They are old saucers and cup-plates," she explained. "In the early days they did not have much silverware. It was the custom to pour from the cups into these deep saucers, and place the cups upon these little plates to prevent soiling the cloth. They then drank from the saucer. I once went into a very exclusive antique shop. One of the salesmen showed me a cup-plate. He was so proud of it I couldn't tell him that I had six of them at home, all in proof condition, not chipped like his." She laughed merrily.

Already, we had noticed the remarkable and perfect condition of every piece of china. Some of it has seen service for three generations and was still unmarred by chips or cracks.

"These are the little cup plates," she continued. "See, each has a different design."

"All these belonged to my grandmother," the little lady said quietly. "And this," she said, "was her everyday china."

She opened a cupboard and showed us a complete set of old ironstone china with its huge coffee pot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher.

"Marvelous!" we exclaimed. "Didn't she ever break anything?"

"Well, I never heard that she did," this amazing granddaughter answered seriously.

From this on we were prepared for anything. Here was Grandmother's butter dish of Baccarat glass with a frosted cow reclining on the top. An exquisite diamond-cut sugar bowl of Steigel glass. A pickle dish in the shape of a fish. Preserve dishes, cake stands, celery glasses, and a beautiful castor of Sheffield plate with Steigel glass bottles. There were Staffordshire figures and a beautiful blue Wedgwood mug as well as a pitcher in blue and copper luster.

"I believe that these are all that belonged to my grandmother," she said regretfully. "But here is some nice Majolica that was my mother's."

We worshiped the "nice Majolica," a lovely set, in the unmatchable, delicate blues and pinks and yellows. A pitcher, pink lined with a butterfly spout, a cake stand, a quaint leaf bowl which, the owner said "We always had our potato salad in."

With "mother's things," was a dainty piece of old Chelsea, a maiden with her lover on a background of shell-pink apple blossoms. The most careful modeling of every detail of these figures shows the greatest perfection.

"I think that you have seen everything," the little lady said, a trifle regretfully that she had no more treasures to show, "unless you are interested in old furniture, too."

We asserted very emphatically that we were interested in everything old. Thus assured we were shown six painted chairs of the Empire type, two bonnet topped grandfather clocks, a Sheraton sofa, "made by my great-grandfather." There were sewing tables of cherry and mahogany, tilt-top tables, a gateleg table in cherry, four-post beds, old rocking chairs—so much we were dazed.

"Here's an interesting old chair," she said, pointing out a quaint high-backed one of Dutch origin. "It was made by my great-grandfather over 200 years ago for the first Moravian church in this section. When it stood in the church it always held the lottery bowl, for everything in the settlement of any importance was decided by lot in those days."

The chair, like everything else in this treasure house, was in perfect condition.

"The old rush seat," the owner informed us, "has been replaced by this wooden one which is not pretty, but we've hated to change it."

"And here," she said proudly, "is the sweetest thing I've got." She indicated an old sampler hanging on the wall. It was a perfectly executed design and one of unusual beauty. A boy and girl were feeding a pair of swans that floated on a pale green lake.

"My mother was a very little girl when she made this in 1851. I think she was 11 then," she concluded.

As we went down the broad walk, flanked on either side with boxwood, we heard the clear voice we had just left, raised a trifle sharply, calling to the hired man.

"Jasper Gorgan, who told you that you could take my grandmother's milking stool into the garden? Bring it in this minute."

V. N.

By courtesy of Lord & Taylor, Antique Department

This sixteenth-century interior breakfast-room arrangement suggests the charm of well-chosen furniture in the Spanish style. Its adaptation to comparatively small apartments is here made clear.

Bone inlay on the seats and backs of the chairs contrast with the richness of the walnut wood. Beneath the mirror stands a credenza of Italian origin

A Picture as the Color Keynote

THE colors painted into a picture may suggest those to be used throughout the room in its various furnishings—the deeper tones to be found in the rug; the higher colors repeated in those of the upholstery and in various articles about the room; and the most vivid spots of color in the picture repeated in a vase, pillow or the covering of a chair.

Conversely, if pictures are added after the room is furnished, they should be selected to repeat, in their own color range, some of those colors found in the other furnishings and decorations.

In placing pictures on the wall, the simple principles of order and balance are the guide. A feeling of restfulness and fitness is expressed in an orderly arrangement which follows, in general, a uniform line about the room, at the level of the eye as one stands.

An interesting little effect may be planned with a pair of similarly framed prints on either side of a central mirror, this whole arrangement placed above the davenport or long wall table.

A symmetrical grouping of four or more related pictures in a large wall space; one or two small, dainty pictures hung beneath the wall lighting fixtures are other ways. There are many delightful possibilities.

Since pictures are so much in vogue, it is important to plan the surface of the wall as an adequate background for them. Some soft, neutral tone of paint is best, or wallpaper whose conspicuous pattern will not overwhelm the pictures with its clamor. A plain panel, with its outline of molding, makes an excellent background for a picture.

Cushion Effects Up-to-Date

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

PLENTY of down cushions add greatly to the comfort of a room, but among the minor details of a home few need more careful and wise selection than the covers of these same cushions. Each should have as distinct a relation to its surroundings as the ornament on a hat, and is just as important in producing the right or the wrong effect.

Many cushions in heterogeneous types and colors spoil any room, however well thought out it may be in other respects and however well furnished. They can make it look thoroughly old-fashioned, while on the other hand a simple and ordinary room may be given distinction by something new and individual in the way of cushion covers. So, if we wish to keep our rooms up-to-date, it behooves us to watch the style changes in this item.

The shape is one of the important things nowadays, and the pillow shape is decidedly first favorite. Round pillow cushions are also still very popular, and to a certain extent the bolster, but a shape very much longer and narrower than a pillow is newer than this last named.

The idea of introducing brilliant touches of color by means of bright covers has to a large extent gone out. The necessary note of contrast in a room which needs relief is supplied in much less studied and obvious ways—for instance, in a lampshade or a porcelain figure.

Some Desirable Colors

Roman satin in delicate colors such as primrose is used with appliqués of embroidery, either to tone or to harmonize. Beige is still one of the best furnishing colors, and a charming room recently seen had nearly all the cushions done in beige, gray, and browns with touches of pink and rose. A very unobtrusive way of bringing in this warmer tone was seen in a brown corded silk pillow-shaped cushion, edged with a velvet flounce and lined with rose silk.

Double crossway flounces on round and pillow cushions are put on with very little fullness. Sometimes, when finishing the ends of the pillow-shaped cushion, they are just crossway strips of the material, eased on. A delightful example in the latter category was a pale brown velvet cushion bordered with a band in a deeper tint, with three flat flounces at the ends in graduated tones of the same color.

The majority of cushions are, however, finished plainly—are what an expert called very "well tailored." They look smart, edged with a little 1½-inch wide ruche, frayed at the edges of the silk or satin with which they are covered. Narrow flat fringes are also much used.

A most attractive cushion was in the long, narrow, oblong shape in fawn silk moiré velvet, with three little flat frills at each end edged with leaf-green silk fringe. Oriental embroideries in bands and various shaped motifs appear on some of the most successful cushions. This particular embroidery has a decorative value that makes it specially good in furnishing schemes.

Effective Use of Needlework

But the cleverest of the London designers and producers of decorative articles for the home, Mme. Salvati, has just brought out the most lovely and original idea for cushions. She had the happy thought of applying the old cross-stitch embroideries of Victorian times and earlier, for this purpose. The way in which she makes them up shows the discriminating taste of the true artist.

Every cushion and every detail of it is evidently thought out as if it were a picture, taffetas being used in beautiful and unusual colors as a background. To give an example, a band of cross-stitch on canvas, in a design of pink and red roses, beautifully shaded in the characteristic manner of this work, on a nigrine ground, was edged with dull gold braid and ran the length of a little pillow, which was covered with beech-colored taffetas and piped with green.

In each case the galloon or gold lace which edges the embroidery is chosen to go with the particular silk with which the cushion is covered, and in many instances old Italian fringes and galloons are employed, so that every cushion is quite a work of art.

A piece of the embroidery, showing a very fine design on a black ground, made a delightful decoration edged with gold lace on a cushion of shot blue and gold silk. A daring but wholly successful touch was the little cerise piping around the edge.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Hunt the Author

Hans Frost, by Hugh Walpole. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

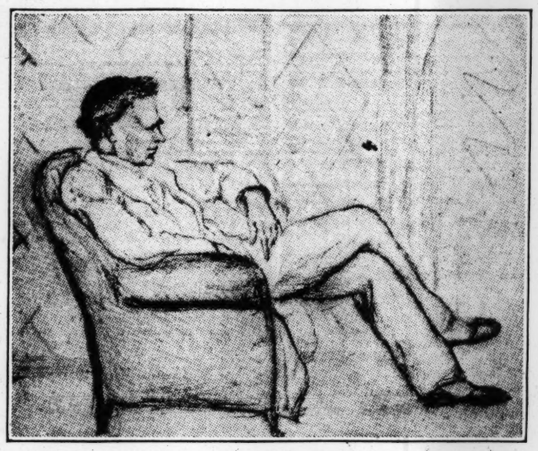
THERE is an amusing game which can be played with almost any novel. It is called "Hunt the Author." The only drawback is that it is over too quickly: one has only to select the character in the book who is most misunderstood. Sometimes the writer is shameless. He quite openly announces that so-and-so "used to amuse himself by writing," and that is the point when one is tempted to copy the example of Charles Lamb and open the window and fling the book into the garden of one's next-door neighbor. Where is the book of the author? It is in the next-door neighbor's garden—that would be an excellent sentence for French primers. Why are authors so intolerable in fiction? Seen separately in real life they are as inoffensive as any domestic beast, but in fiction—oh, their pantoufles, their first editions, their bric-a-brac, their adoring wives, their attics and their pocket-philosophy conversation!

We make these remarks with no desire to be rude to Mr. Walpole, though for that matter he has the reputation of an achievement which will stand anything. But to find him surrendering to this insidious temptation which whispers at the elbow of every writer is surprising. His story, it must be said, provides more justification than many, and the problem he propounds is subtle and original. The trouble with Hans Frost, Mr. Walpole's septuagenarian celebrity, was not that he was misunderstood or neglected, but that he was understood and known too well. Fame had coddled him. He was a personage, an institution, something like the Crown and the Archbishop of Canterbury, a Great Man of Letters in the possession of whom the national conscience was well pleased and soothed. At 70, age had scarcely touched him. His wife, a wealthy woman some 20 years younger than himself, whom he had once loved, had erected what a jealous writer caustically described as a Chinese pagoda of legend about him. His merits were his own, but his fame and all the paraphernalia of it were of her making.

As Mr. Walpole acutely observes, she could not, however, stand his books. And so we find the poor man with every comfort, every piece of furniture, mental and physical, that a man of urbanity, culture and sentiment can desire, from "Elia" in the green bindings of its first edition to a Manet and an Utrillo; oppressed with honors, beginning to see they are a snare, rebelling against them.

At the critical moment his pretty orphaned niece, who has hitherto led a sheltered life in the country, comes to stay at his house. They conceive a strong platonic affection for each other and the rebellion grows within him. In practice this leads to a conflict with his wife, who, not unnaturally, thinks him ungrateful. It is perhaps not easy to believe in the relationship between the uncle and the niece, though it is handled very gingerly, but the gradual disturbance in the writer's feelings for his own life and work is very skillfully done and deserves to be carefully read. The niece has her own very charming little affair with a young Russian, and, although the young man is not very real—that is perhaps the fault of young men, who are notoriously without those rough edges of character which make older people more interesting—Mr. Walpole manages the niece's falterings, coquetry and primness very well. Feminine character is his strong point.

The real difficulty, however, as we have suggested, is Hans Frost himself. No one, we are sure, is more tolerant, cultivated, amiable, kind and understanding; but hadn't he just one little weakness besides the congenital laziness of authors to endear him to us? The suspicion of autobiography becomes strong. Through a defect in construction we have to hear from far too many people how famous he is, also he appears to have the temperament of an amiable collector of objets d'art rather than a writer. Mr. Walpole's atmosphere—he calls it "the golden mist" himself somewhere and talks about its dangers—is pleasant, although it leaves a heavy dew of sentiment on everything it touches. The golden mist floats up as he writes, and you can almost see his pen sidling away from the point like a connoisseur wandering instinctively into an antique shop. There is, of course, something very charming about antique shops. V. S. P.



An Etching by Hortense Ansorge of Hans Frost, Protagonist of Hugh Walpole's New Novel.

A Futile Question

Who Will Be Master, Europe or America? by Louis Romier. Translated by Matthew Josephson. London: John Hamilton, Ltd. 12s. 6d. net.

THIS is a painstaking, almost pretentious, and never quite profound attempt to reply to a question which, in the very way of posing it, proves futile. It is a question which might be possible, though extremely difficult, of reply if there truly existed the two solid and contrasted entities implied in the title; but to conduct the enquiry on the assumption of a combined Europe excluding England, as would in the circumstances be involved, and a combined America, containing only the already-combined United States, without taking heed of either English-governed or Latin-peopled America, is to put the argument at once out of court.

M. Romier has brought together a great body of often acute reasoning, placing on the side of his theoretical Europe in the assumed conscious struggle for world mastership the weight of age-long tradition and ingrained individualistic development, and on that of his imagined America the tremendous force of the urge for accumulating wealth for wealth's sake, to the neglect of true culture and deep family ties, and mainly supported by the ever-increasing facility of mass production.

That there is a deal of truth in many of his contentions none who know both continental Europe and the United States would be likely to deny, but the world has an awkward fashion of bursting the artificial bonds in which dialecticians delight. Dr. Johnson's quiet friend, when told he was a philosopher, admitted the compliment with the drawback, "but I find that cheerfulness keeps breaking through." It is the same with the assumption that "the struggle of civilization is to be henceforward a contest between Europe and America: can they join in a common effort? Or, if they cannot, which of the two will be responsible for the destiny of the white race?"

Apart from the calm ignoring of the whole black, brown, yellow and red races of the world—a force for the future not so easily to be put aside—the placing of Europeans and Americans into water-tight and warring compartments is inadmissible, for human nature "keeps breaking through." M. Romier has much worth studying to say of peoples in the mass; but the weakness of his position is that he is obsessed by the very word "mass" and all that it connotes, whether in the way of population or production.

Sometimes he is tempted to be rash, as philosophic authors are accustomed to be when dogmatizing about women; and his belief that mystery and poetic sentiment have been virtually eliminated from love by "the quaking of omnibuses, the roar of machines, or the human torrents of department stores," is a superficial view not entertained by first-hand students of modern life.

He displays more shrewdness in depicting the obvious outcome of very much of the "get-rich-quick" system in the United States, and he lays his finger with great precision on that development which disintegrates the family by increasingly confining the father to his money making, the mother to her dress displaying and the sons and daughters to their pleasure-enjoying spheres in life. Clearly it is in this direction that, despite the rapid growth of American wealth, he discerns the danger to American world supremacy.

The concluding sentences of his book, therefore, are specially pregnant as clearly indicating his considered view: "The contest for mastery is still open, either to Europe or America. It will be decided and won by the mother of the family and the school. The future belongs to the best school and the best family, which will be capable, despite the machine, of furnishing human energy with a purpose and a justification other than that merely of eating and drinking."

ALFRED ROBBINS

First of "The Flax of Dream"

The Beautiful Years, by Henry Williamson. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

TO THOSE who read Henry Williamson's "The Pathway," last spring, it is good news that another book by the same author has just been published in America. "The Beautiful Years" is the first of a quartet, of which "The Pathway" was the concluding volume. The four together are called "The Flax of Dream," and the exquisite and pathetic finale of the series was the medium through which his American publishers chose to introduce Williamson to their readers. Encouraged by the praise that discriminating judges gave that work they are now beginning at the beginning and offering the first novel in the group.

The four books, with a "pendent celestial fantasy" called "The Star-Born," give the whole story of William Madison's life, his childhood, boyhood, youth and early manhood. "The Beautiful Years" is an account of little William's first 10 years—an explanation and a prophecy of the man he was in "The Pathway." It tells about a tiny lad brought up by his father and a doting housekeeper in an ancient house buried deep in the woods of Devon. When he could the boy ran wild, learning the lore of field and weather from old Granfer Will'um and the lore of stream and wood and sky from Jim Holloman, who had Romany blood in him. He learned the names of the stars, and where the celandines were thickest, and when the cuckoo would first call from the uplands and the nightingale pour forth its first pure notes of an April evening. He got into mischief, too, some of it by chance, some of it springing from a desire to show off and hide his shyness; all of it misunderstood by his father, who in his longing to bring up the child as the boy's mother would have wished, leaned backward and fought down his natural gentleness.

To most observers Willie was a blundering, untruthful little oddity. To a few who were privileged with flashes of insight, his mistakes were superficial, hiding unusual gifts of imagination and perception. He is the logical antecedent of William Maddison of "The Pathway," the chrysalis from which sprung that shining one, whose fragile wings were so soon broken.

There cannot help being a little realization of anticlimax in going back and reading the first of a series, particularly a series that ended in such a pitch of exquisite feeling and expression as "The Pathway." When "The Beautiful Years" was written, the author was, by age and experience, less skilled in the tools of his art.

In 1920, when he wrote "The Beautiful Years," he was in his early 20's. But he had already known the war, had been hurled from schoolroom to trenches, later had stumbled upon a volume of Richard Jeffries that had opened up the world of literature to him and linked it with his own love of nature, he had tried newspaper work, he had spent a few years in his tiny Devon cottage studying the life of wood and sky and river, and writing. The fruit of his tastes and his observation shows in "The Beautiful Years," but it is not so well fused with the story that he seeks to write. His passages of descriptive writing are delicately beautiful, and proof of his close study of nature. They are, probably, the finest part of the book, but they have ever so slightly an air of separativeness, of being made of another fabric, lustrous and rare, but pieced upon the fabric of the tale.

Neither is he wholly successful when he tries to be humorous, as he does in some of his accounts of Willie's pranks. Humor is not Williamson's field and he soon abandoned it. But these are superficial faults, like Willie Madison's gaucheries, and capable of correction. That they have been corrected "The Pathway" is proof. They do not materially lessen the reader's enjoyment of the book, and probably by one who was not deliberately weighing it by the standard of its more mellow and workmanly successor—which the American public happens to know as its predecessor—these blemishes would hardly be observed.

One enchanting characteristic of all Williamson's work is his utilization of quaint, almost obsolete and local names for flowers and birds, so that there is just the right, faint air of outlandishness mixed with homeliness about his writing. Besides being a nature lover, Mr. Williamson is something of an antiquarian, and his descriptions of old Devon houses and folk ways as they were in his own not very remote boyhood are a source of enjoyment to many readers.

When we get the whole of "The Flax of Dream" together it will be, to those who like to savor their books with deliberation, something worth keeping permanently. W. K. R.

Goethe in Faust

Goethe and Faust, by G. Lowes Dickinson and V. Stawell. London: Bell. 15s. net. New York: Dial. $3.50.

GOETHE'S masterpiece is perhaps of all great works the one most often taken as read. A tale of mystery and imagination, more epic than drama, that ranges "from heaven through the earth to hell," may well baffle the ordinary intelligent reader, for even the most consummate knowledge of German will not help much with Part II. An all-knowing, sympathetic guide is to us no less indispensable than was il maestro Virgil to the seeking Dante. This we have now in the work of Miss Stawell and Dr. Lowes Dickinson, who argue, moreover, that what we need above all today is direction of life, lest we be destroyed by our own knowledge and technique.

All who have any acquaintance with Goethe the Humanist will appreciate the importance of this message. His is the philosophy of hope and cheerful striving. If we would know Goethe we must study the work which he carried in his heart for 60 years; we must sense the unifying conception of which he never lost sight. If we would understand Faust, we must follow the changes and chances of Goethe's own life. This double task marks the achievement of Miss Stawell and Dr. Lowes Dickinson.

All Goethe's writings serve the purpose of self-development. He himself worked against his weaknesses by writing them out in literature. His personal experience became translated in time into a philosophy, a creed of hope and tolerance; a conviction that man learns through trial and error, and that the method of salvation for man is his life's experience. The striking phrases of the grandiose prologue in heaven supply the keynote to the whole drama of Faust. The necessity for "action, again action, and always action," on the one hand, and the eternal harmony of all being on the other—these are the lessons of Faust.

W. HORSFALL CARTER.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

A Fantasia on Literary Themes

WE HAD thought that the venerable yarn about the diva who loves Art but likes best of all to do housework had been finally laughed out of court. We were wrong. It had merely been transferred to the literary field, perhaps on the assumption that the worlds of music and books never intersect.

Katherine Anthony, author of "Queen Elizabeth," we are told, "likes cooking and keeping house, gardening and all kinds of domestic jobs." And by whom, do you suppose, are we told this? By none other, incredulous Reader, than the House of Knopf. Yes, it is the House of Borzoi, emblem of Park Avenue and Deauville, that dares to send out this announcement. The only explanation we can imagine is that in the Best Circles it is now the sophisticated vogue to assume unsophistication.

* * *

Certainly the publishers are doing all they can this fall to satisfy our weakness for small books. Even the austere Houghton Mifflin Company issues a tiny volume by John Livingston Lowes, being a reprint of an address, "Of Reading Books," delivered by him at Simmons and Radcliffe commencements five years ago. Erudite and Attic, it deserved preservation.

* * *

But what shall be said to a new anthology—of all things—of parodies? Such is "Apes and Parrots," collected by J. C. Squire (Washburn & Thomas). Mr. Squire apologizes very prettily, on the ground that his collection "includes a large number of modern parodies not previously brought into the company of their peers, and also since it is (to the best of my knowledge) the first to include prose parodies as well as verse." He also asks pardon for having included some of his own work, "basely falling back, for excuse, upon the solicitation of friends." He is very excusable. Witness this, after H. G. Wells:

"I do not quite know how to begin. . . . Ever since I left England and settled here in this quiet Putumayo valley I have been wondering and wondering. . . . I want to put everything down quite frankly so that you who come after me shall understand. It is very peaceful here in the forest, and as my mind goes back to that roaring old England, with its strange welter of aspirations and basenesses, that little old England, so far away now, a small green jewel in the great sea, I break into a smile of tender tolerance"—and so on.

* * *

A bit early, perhaps, to make forecasts, but we do not see how the next exhibition of Fifty Books by the American Institute of Graphic Arts can fail to include Farrar & Rinehart's new edition of Burton's "The Anatomy of Melancholy," "now for the first time with the Latin completely given in translation and embodied in an all-English text edited by Floyd Dell and Paul Jordan-Smith." A notable early achievement for this new house.

* * *

The advent of Farrar & Rinehart, by the way, has slightly confused the fall lists. Doubleday Doran had announced a number of titles which have been taken over by the new firm. Among these is a charming edition of Wilde's "The Fisherman and His Soul," illustrated in black and white and in color by Theodore Nadejen.

This was one of a series of "Masters of Poetry and Prose." The other two were finally published as scheduled by Doubleday Doran. They are a luscious edition of "Peer Gynt," with riotous illustrations by Elizabeth MacKinstry, and "The Book of Poe," including criticism, poems and tales, edited with an introduction by Addison Hibbard, of the University of North Carolina, and with a general introduction by Hervey Allen, author of "Israfel, the Life and Times of Edgar Allan Poe."

* * *

There is the usual fall complement of animal books. From experience in zoological gardens come two volumes: "Animals Looking at You," by Paul Eipper (Viking), translated from the German by Patrick Kirwan; and "In the Zoo," by W. Reid Blair, director of the New York Zoological Park.

Collections of animal stories include "The Book of Animal Tales," by Stephen Southwold (Crowell), which draws upon the Bible, history, literature, fables, myths and legends for its sources; and "The Best Animal Stories I Know," selected by John Clair Minot (Wilde). Mr. Minot, the able literary editor of the Boston Herald, has gone back as far as Daudet for "The Pope's Mule," and has found place for several contemporaries, including Dallas Lore Sharp, Albert Payson Terhune, Samuel Scoville Jr. and Walter Prichard Eaton.

* * *

Other holiday reprints which are likely to have a particular appeal to children are Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," in a boxed edition beautifully decorated by E. A. Cox (Oxford), and, from the same press, "Polichinelle: Old Nursery Songs of France," translated, set and illustrated by J. R. Monsell. Both are admirable gift books.

The Peace Treaties

The Polish Corridor and the Consequences, by Sir Robert Donald, G. B. E., LL. D. London: Thornton Butterworth. 12s. 6d. net.
The Little Entente, by Robert Machray. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 12s. 6d. net.

THE question whether he is for or against the peace settlement in Europe is one which sooner or later every student of international affairs finds himself up against. How easy it is even for those on the winning side to take different views is well illustrated by two books recently published in England. In one of them, "The Little Entente," Robert Machray specifically claims that the new Europe of the peace treaties is politically and ethnically a vast improvement on the pre-war article; in the other, "The Polish Corridor and the Consequences," Sir Robert Donald looks upon the Polish Corridor as "the most menacing storm center on the Continent" and blames the makers of the peace treaties up hill and down dale for having perpetrated such an enormity. Of the Upper Silesian boundary settlement, he says similarly that this "outrage" is "one of the blackest spots in post-war Europe." In a former work, "The Tragedy of Trianon," published last year, Sir Robert spoke in much the same language of the frontiers drawn between Hungary and the Little Entente.

Here then is the issue fairly joined between two opposing sets of opinion, and it is well that it should be so, since schemes for revising the peace settlement are bound to occupy a prominent place in the forum of the world for many years. The Little Entente, Mr. Machray indicates, was constituted solely to keep things as they are with regard to Hungary. Poland, Sir Robert Donald points out, is in the same position with regard to Germany. Hungary and Germany, on the other hand, have the common aim—perhaps the only thing they have in common—of bringing about a change.

Which is right? Both, probably—and neither. The peace settlements are not perfect—no settlement made in the flush of victory could be. While local frontier adjustments could, and perhaps will, be made with advantage, it is certain that in the present state of European opinion no drastic revision is possible without a big upheaval. It should be added, however, that Sir Robert Donald's relations with both Hungary and Germany are so close that one may reasonably infer that the revisionist proposals he advances are not frowned on, to say the least, by official circles in those countries.

Under Five Sultans

Under Five Sultans, by Mary Mills Patrick New York: Century. $4.

IN 1873 Mary Mills Patrick, then a girl of 21, went from her home in Iowa to teach in Turkey, and there she stayed for 53 years. In those years Turkey had five sultans, and finally became a republic.

Dr. Patrick's book is not an autobiography; it is far too impersonal for that. Neither is it gossipy memoirs. It is rather a vivid historical pageant viewed from the angle of an American college in the capital city. It is not even a history of her great monument, Constantinople Woman's College, although she carries along a slight account of this most interesting school, of which she is now president emerita. But her modesty extends to this college of hers, and the reader scarcely suspects that the building up of this great international institution was the splendid achievement it was.

Dr. Patrick has written a book distinctly about the Turks, their life and their development, and especially about their women, whom she knew intimately from the days when they might not sit at a table where there was a man waiter to the present, when they may study with men students. The first chapter is especially attractive, with its account of traveling in the seventies, and its vivid picture of Erzerum and the underground villages visited on the plain. After four years, the author was transferred to Constantinople to start her great work.

One could not tell the whole story of 53 years of work, achievement and adventure in a single volume, so this book is notable for its omissions. Although the atmosphere is cosmopolitan (for instance, there are 20 nationalities and three great religions represented in the college), yet the story is confined almost entirely to Turkish development. The great value of this book lies in the fact that President Patrick knows, understands, and loves this Nation as very few Americans do. She has the judgments of a mellow, philosophical, essentially loving woman, who takes no joy in condemning. The reader senses that she is not partial, but intelligently, keenly sensitive to the good everywhere. She is not unaware of financial injustice, religious segregation, unhappy uprisings, the horrors of war, and the tricks of diplomacy, whether European or Turkish, but through it all she sees a fine people advancing from pure despotism under Hamid II to the promising Turkish Republic, achieving freedom from the Moslem Caliphate, and emancipating their women. In this emancipation she scarcely hints that she and the college played a great rôle.

The book is full of delightful descriptions of scenes and picturesque customs, has a great deal of quiet humor, and is rich in quaint illustrative anecdote. It is attractively printed and bound, and contains pictures of the five Sultans as well as other Turkish faces and scenes.

Despite her impersonality, President Patrick has not been able to hide the beauty of a life lived in such friendly and helpful fashion as to be a strong force not only toward enlightenment, but also toward peace.

H. D. J.

Peace and the Soviets

The Soviet Union and Peace, with an introduction by Henri Barbusse. New York: International Publishers. $2.25.

AT A time when Russia and China are recklessly plunging about on the precipice of open hostilities, at a time when Russia and Great Britain are attempting to reweave the threads of their disrupted diplomatic relations, at a time when Russia and the United States are seeking to improve their channels of commercial intercourse, this volume, "The Soviet Union and Peace," puts in a highly topical appearance.

The principal content of the book provides an authoritative and timely collection of official Russian documents and decrees, treaties and treatises, tracing objectively the peace and disarmament policies which the Soviet Government has either acted upon or advocated from its inception in November, 1917, to the present year. With the exception of the introduction, in which Henri Barbusse pens an earnest case in behalf of the merits and good intentions of the pacific aspects of Soviet foreign policy, it presents without comment or construction the historic record.

The record begins with the documents growing out of the November revolution and chronicles Soviet declarations and Soviet diplomacy as evidenced at various European peace and disarmament conferences, as advanced in connection with Russia's acceptance of the Pact of Paris, and as acted upon in connection with the pacts of neutrality and non-aggression which Russia is taking a constructive leadership in concluding with Poland, Persia, Turkey, Germany and some of its other neighbors.

But what estimate shall be placed upon these diplomatic documents? Does the record of the last 12 years of Soviet history correspond to the record of the last 12 years of Russia's diplomatic literature? Mr. Barbusse gives one answer:

"Every year of the existence of the Soviet Republics has been marked by an unceasing and resolute struggle for peace, for the liberation of tortured humanity from the horrors of military catastrophes. In the whole 11 years' history of the Soviets no step has been taken that was not directed towards the effective realization of peace. Despite the innumerable international obstacles put in the way of the Soviet Union by its imperialist foes and opponents, it has never relinquished its aspirations towards peace, never lost an opportunity of demonstrating them, and never refused to take the initiative in advancing the affairs of peace."

With regard to Mr. Barbusse's reassuring comment, it is necessary to recall a rather less reassuring comment which appears in the creed adopted by the Communist Internationale at its congress in Moscow last year. It reads:

"The Communists consider it unnecessary to disguise their views and purposes. They openly declare that their aims can be accomplished only through an overthrow by force of the whole of the existing social order. . . . The gain of government power by the proletariat is by no means a peaceful 'conquest' of the existing bourgeois government through parliamentary majorities. . . . The hold of the bourgeoisie can be broken only by ruthless violence. . . . The conquest of power by the proletariat consists in an actual annihilation of the existing capitalistic state machine—the army, the police, the bureaucracy, the courts, parliaments, etc.—and in putting in their place new organs of proletarian power, intended in the first place to serve as tools to suppress the exploiters."

A study of the Communist revolutionary creed and a reading of the documents of Soviet diplomacy contained in this book make it increasingly clear that the Soviet-Communist leaders are not only haunted by the idea that the so-called capitalist nations are scheming a counter-revolution against them but that they are determined to "overthrow by force" the social order of the rest of the world.

Russia seems to be determined to see the bogey of war in virtually every aspect of the foreign policy of the non-Communist powers. Even the Kellogg treaty, of which Moscow is a signatory, the Soviets characterized as "merely another way of expressing the preparation of war as an instrument of world counter-revolution." Yet today the Kellogg treaty is being clothed with the most constructive action, looking forward at once toward naval reduction and toward the closing of the final gaps of war in the League Covenant. And if the nations have at times assumed an incredulous attitude toward Soviet foreign policy, provocation has not been entirely lacking, and that provocation rests mainly in the fact that Russia's foreign relations remain immersed in Communist propaganda.

Communism as a nationalist program is Russia's own business, but Communism as an instrument of international revolution—as the Soviet-Communist leaders so practically and persistently prosecute it—is distinctly of concern to every nation, and until the right hand of the Russian Government is willing to withdraw from the rest of the world its left-handed brother of Communist intrigue, it will be difficult for many observers to escape the conclusion that Soviet foreign policy is entirely too ambidextrous. J. R. D.

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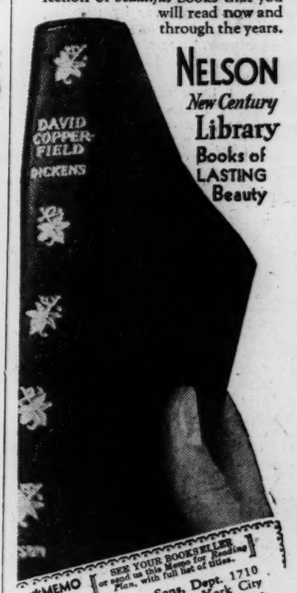

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THE HOME FORUM

After All, Who Is Original?

A FAMOUS saying of Emerson's exhorts people to be themselves and not to imitate. It is grand counsel from a great man. It sends one's thoughts to Browning's poem, "Old Pictures in Florence." There one may see what the Concord sage was driving at. The poet had wandered through the Florentine galleries, and he had looked upon specimen after specimen of medieval art to be found there. His thoughts went away from it right back to the classic art of Greece. The Greek statues, he said, had a perfection and a completeness with which the medieval pictures could not hope to compare; the Greek works were so finished, they were absolutely the last word. And yet, says the art critic, the Greeks were able to attain that completeness and that perfection just because their range was limited and their view somewhat restricted.

For centuries artists rested in that old perfection. They were content to imitate the classical model. At length Giotto and the rest began to express a fresh view of humanity. The Greeks had perfectly expressed the thought of human joy in statues of Apollo; they had perfectly expressed the idea of human grief in the carvings of Niobe. But were there not scores of other expressions of human joy and grief to be discovered? And so Giotto and his compeers ventured to leave the few types so familiar in Greek art, and to exhibit men with all the longings, all the passions, all the hopes and fears and aspirations that swept the world in the Renaissance. But to do it they had to leave the perfection of the last age; and through all the imperfections of the present, with all the struggles which expressed what they were feeling and what they saw, they had to find their way to a fuller perfection, which had not yet come, but which could come, and did come in the future.

Now this, or something like it, is doubtless what Emerson meant. And it has been the same all through the history of art, the history of music, the history of mankind. The new generation strives to realize the new perfection of which it has dreams. Unless this is done humanity sinks to mere imitators, mere conventionalists, and not true successors of those who have wrought before.

Nevertheless, Emerson's counsel that we are to be ourselves and not imitate is a severe test, and places a strain upon the individual difficult, if not impossible, to bear. One wonders how far art would really flourish in the strict observance of such advice. How would architecture, man's story in stone, develop if the architect depended entirely upon his own resources? In America, where we have been free to express our dominant moods, attitudes, and ideals in the way we have liked, it is both significant and clear that most of our splendid architecture is a rather close copy of some lovely structure in Europe.

In literature imitation has been prevalent ever since Homer wrought his great work. The same is true with respect to Virgil. In his day, writes J. W. Mackail, "Virgil was hotly assailed with the charge of plagiarism by his own contemporaries; but it never seems to have troubled him much. He knew his art. He knew that the thing that matters is not where a poet gets his material, but what he does with it. Whether from Homer, or from Appolonius, or from Theocritus, or Parthenius; whether from Ennius or from Lucretius and Varro of Atax, or from his own friends and fellow-students, he took, largely and unsparingly, whatever he found in them that served his purpose. What he took he made his own by the mere act of taking it. Homer had done the same thing long before. Both argosies are freighted with the treasure of many sunken ships." The friction of great contemporaries produces many a spark of nature's fire; and mutual borrowings would seem to enrich the race. Swift, with sardonic tongue, puts our borrowings thus:—

Your modern wits
Should each bring his claim,
Have desperate debentures on your fame.
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all our debts to Greece and Rome were paid.

Imlac, the ancient sage, said to Rasselas: "The first writers took possession of the most striking objects of description and the most probable occurrences for fiction, and left nothing for them that followed on but transcription of the same events, and new combinations of the same images." Brander Matthews tells us that Shakespeare "reached out again and again to possess himself of another man's work." Milton left his pedestal of the gods to possess himself of materials with which to enrich his "garland of poetry." "Paradise Lost" draws some of its inspiration from Vondel's "Lucifer." Balzac appropriated an entire chapter of Bulwer-Lytton's "Disowned." Sterne has quarried in Burton, and many others. A. W. Ward says Thackeray took ideas from Dickens. Such a writer as Goethe acknowledged his debt to Shakespeare, Sterne, and Goldsmith. A thinker like John Stuart Mill wrote that he had made his style "at times light and almost lively by the study of writers who combined in a remarkable degree ease with force." Quite recently it has been shown that John Henry Shorthouse helped himself liberally to whole paragraphs of "Froissart's Chronicles" in the writing of "John Inglesant."

It would seem from this recital of literary borrowings that what Stevenson said of himself might not misapply to many lesser writers:—

"Whenever I read a book that particularly pleased me I must sit down at once and set myself to imitating that quality of propriety and conspicuous force, or happy distinction in style. I was unsuccessful at the commencement of it, but I got some practice in these vain bouts in rhythm, in harmony, in construction and in co-ordination of parts. I have thus played the sedulous ape to Hazlitt, Lamb, to Wordsworth, to Browne and Defoe, to Hawthorne, to Baudelaire and to Obermann."

Are we original? We may find we are not. We have borrowed in art, music, literature; our very modern mechanics looks back into the past and therefore cannot scorn its rich inheritance. Complete originality is an impossible ideal. Even the New Poetry only recognizes itself in the mirror of its indebtedness to the Old. We are brooding for a vital thought when a nice parable presents itself to our alert consciousness. It is all neatly written out when the discovery is made that it has been written before—and better! We train our powers of perception and observation to catch at tropes and figures of speech; we even become skilled in the manufacture of metaphor. We have one! Our quest of it is like that of schoolboys after butterflies in bright skies: we pin it down with not even the gold dust brushed from its wings, when lo! we discover we have made a Platonic perfection into a halting confusion. Our most original contribution will sometimes reveal itself as a reminiscence. And how often, pen in hand, we are plagued with and deceived by half-memories; we remember the thoughts, but not whence they have been derived. Our struggle for novelty often ends in a clear recognition and realization of antiquity.

John Foster says, "It is the privilege, the exclusive privilege, of genius to light its own fire." And as if echoing the truth of this F. W. Robertson says, of himself, "I cannot copy, nor can I work out a seed of thought developing it myself. I cannot light my own fire: but whenever I get my fire lighted from another . . . I can carry the living flame as my own into other subjects which have been illuminated in the flame."

The question is where does plagiarism begin and originality leave off? According to Chesterfield, plagiarism is taking another's thoughts and passing them off as one's own. Milton suggests that to borrow "without beautifying" is literary theft. But a writer, Louis XIV's perceptor (according to Ibañez) said, "One may rob as the bees do it, without harming anybody, merely sucking honey from the flowers; but robbery in the manner of an ant, which carries away the whole grain, should never be imitated." Says Ibañez, "This subtle distinction greatly pleased Anatole France, who added, 'A situation does not belong to the first who hits upon it, but to him who knows how to stamp it powerfully upon the memories of men.'"

For myself I should say that originality does not lie in the phraseology, but in the writer's insight. I like to go back to the great Teacher. When he came the subjects of human thought were old. His originality lies where all originality must lie, in the depth, the adequacy, the finality of the meaning which he put into the old words. He took the old words about great universalities and the sweet simplicities of human existence and filled them with a new content. And, through the depth of his insight, his words today come trailing clouds of glory.

I look over what I have written, dear reader, and I see in what large preserves I have been roaming! I cannot close with words of my own, but must use the well-worn words of Montesquieu—"I have plucked a garland of flowers, and the only thing I call my own is the string that ties them."

J. M.

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The Hill Farm, Pastoral and Practical

THE wild whaups are calling, the plovers are uttering their plaintive "pee-weet" and the larks are singing high in the sky above the slopes of this Hill Farm on a summer afternoon. The golden air is filled with the faint tinkle of the shallow river as it meanders over its stony bed through the meadowlands, while all around is heard the bleat-bleat of the sheep and the answering note of the straying lambs as they come bounding over the rough grass. The scene is peaceful and beautiful and the softly rounded and entirely climbable hills have a kindly look, dotted over as they are with many living creatures. High up on the hillside the great Highland cattle browse and graze in the genial sunshine and occasionally through sheer joie de vivre they make a wild stampede and the air resounds to the thud of their joyful hoofs. All this makes a medley of sweet music, a veritable pastoral symphony.

A Hill Farm, however, is not there merely as a symphony but as a quite practicable business proposition, and the renowned black-faced sheep and the great Highland cattle whose beautiful horns have a measurement of four to five feet from tip to tip are justly celebrated stock all over the world.

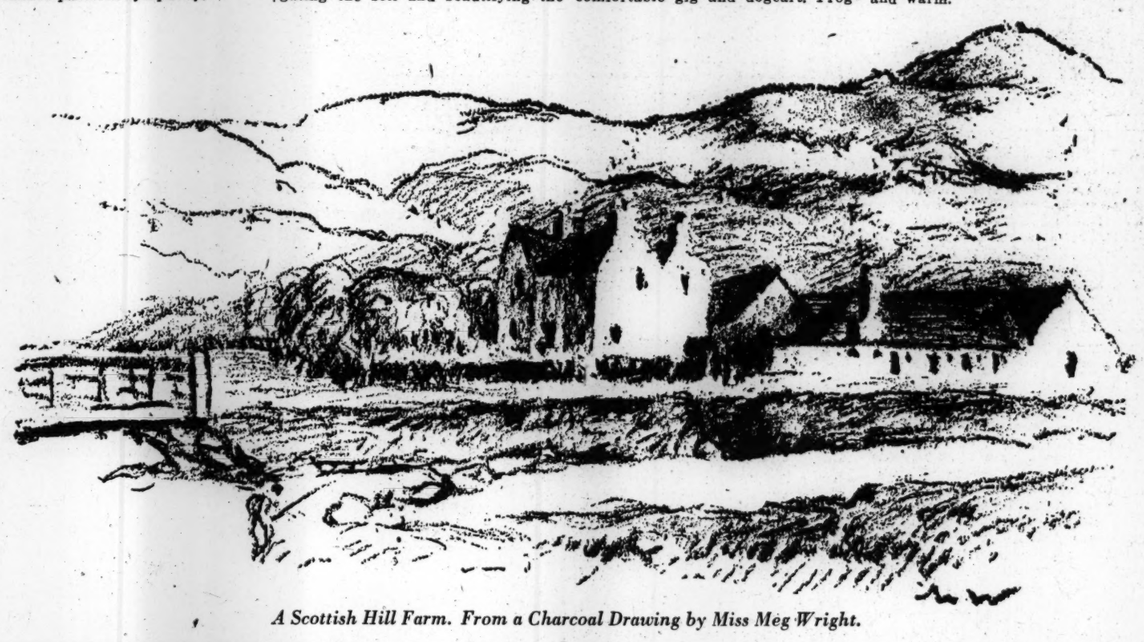
The broad stream which had its beginning at the back of the highest hill in the picture holds many secret joys for the youngster. Far up between the hills he knows the deep pools formed by loosened rocks where he can bathe in the cool depths and where he can watch and sometimes catch the swift trout and the minnows which shuttle to and fro in the clear crystal element; and in the winter, when big spates bring down torrents of water overflowing the meadows, and King Frost comes and makes a skating pond, his joy is boundless. This happy river goes on through all the low-lying lands, irrigating the soil and beautifying the landscape, and as it nears the busier haunts of men it operates the paper mills, and performs many other useful industrial tasks, and finally debouches into the blissful waters of the Firth of Forth.

In the farmstead there is a continuous flow of busy industry, the generous cows are waiting to be milked, the frolicsome calves and the poultry are clamoring to be fed. A powerful horse in the middle of the courtyard is performing a seemingly endless treadmill as it goes round and round working the big churn. Dogs are barking everywhere.

Indoors a sonsy farm maid is making great girdlefuls of scones and oatcakes at the peat fire. In the dairy large masses of creamy butter are being divided up and made into dainty molds to be sent into the town market.

Nowadays the motorcar has superseded the slow horse transit and has, too, happily ousted the farmer's uncomfortable gig and dogcart. Progress is in evidence in many ways. From the precincts of the parlor regions may be heard the squawk of the "wireless" or the phonograph. But out in the open, still the larks are singing in the lift of heaven and the sheep and lambs disport themselves on the rounded hills and still the "whaups are crying" as they do in those beloved "hills of home," the Pentlands, memorialized so beautifully by "R. L. S."

The farm here reproduced is on the Campsie Hills, Stirlingshire, a bleak and somewhat treeless, but none the less fascinating region. The winters are long and rigorous and when the great snowstorms come the shepherds with their sagacious sheepdogs have strenuous times bringing in the cattle to be housed and fed, and in finding the strayed sheep, digging them out of the snowdrifts where they may have lain all huddled together for several days, sometimes to a depth of fifteen feet, safe and warm.



A Scottish Hill Farm. From a Charcoal Drawing by Miss Meg Wright.

Constantinople Feasts

Characteristic are the two general holidays of the Mohammedan calendar. They are both known as Bairam—feast—and the outsider has no difficulty in being aware of them. Indeed it used to be impossible to remain unaware of so much cannon firing and flag flying. The month of Ramazan has certain festal features but they are largely discounted by the total fast which every good Moslem observes during the daylight hours. The close of Ramazan is marked by three days of unlimited festivity. This, the lesser Bairam, is called Sheker, or sometimes Mendil Bairam—Sugar or Handkerchief Feast. Then people exchange sweets and handkerchiefs, if nothing else. It is, however, the time to tip servants and dependents, to make presents, to discharge debts, and in general to fulfill the law of the Prophet by dispensing zekyaat, the surplus of one's goods.

Both Bairams are an occasion for paying visits. Everybody calls on everybody else, so that it is a wonder if anybody is found at home. In the case of the Sultan, however, there was no uncertainty. On the first morning of each Bairam he held a great levee, which was honored by everyone of a certain rank.

The unofficial side of Bairam is quite as full of colour in its more scattered way. Then every man who can afford it, or whose master can, puts on a new suit of clothes. He at least dons something new, if only a gay handkerchief about his fez or neck. It is interesting to stand at some busy corner in a Turkish quarter and watch the crowd in its party-coloured holiday finery. Friends meeting each other stop, seize a hand between their two, and solemnly rub cheeks. Inferiors try to kiss the hands of superiors. . . . And everybody wishes everybody else a blessed Bairam. The bekjis—watchmen who have beaten drums during nights of Ramazan in order to get people up in time for their last meal—march about collecting tips. They announce themselves by their drums, to which they often add a pipe or a small violin, and they carry a pole that is gaudy with the handkerchiefs people give them. The sound of music often means that dancing is on. There is sure to be something of the sort wherever Kurds or Laz gather together. Your true Turk is too dignified for such frivolities. . . .

It is the children however to whom Bairam chiefly belongs. In their honour all the open spaces of the Mohammedan quarters are utilized for fairs and playgrounds. The principal resort of this kind is the yard surrounding the mosque of the Conqueror—or it used to be before gardens were planted there. I discovered it quite by accident one day when I went to Stamboul to see how Bairam was being celebrated and saw a quantity of carts, dressed out with flags and greens, full of children. I followed the carts until I came on the most festive confusion of voices, of tents, of music, of horses, of donkeys, of itinerant venders, of fezzed papas, of scarfed mammas, of small girls in wonderful silks and satins, and small boys as often as not in the uniform of generals. Amidst them I remarked with particular pleasure a decorative Arab in white, who strode about with a collection of divinatory green birds.—From "Constantinople," by H. G. DWIGHT.

Ramsay MacDonald

A President and People offer you
Greeting and welcome, as you reach our land!
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The tokens of a friendship, fast and true.
A cordial welcome, which is but your due,
For all you are, and all you represent
Of that good will which kindred hearts cement
In one great purpose, making all things new.

Our hearts go out to you; we grasp your hand;
We welcome and we honor you, and praise
Your truth, sincerity and lucid phrase
Which everywhere our confidence command.
Hail! Champion of a true Democracy!
Hail! Spokesman of a new Diplomacy!

DONALD BAIN.

A Coral Lagoon

The reef round a coral island forms a natural ring-fence which makes of the whole place a tank; and here the coral polyps live and work, sheltering a whole host of guests in their beautiful embrace.

In spite of Mr. Stacpoole, the lagoon is not all blue, in fact its colour is composed of numberless tints. The sea outside the reef is usually not blue at all but a silvery grey due to the hot damp air of the islands, and so smooth that every ripple can be watched, and the sparkling glitter when the sun catches it makes it shine like molten metal. But inside the reef the sea is of all possible tints, according to the depths, which vary at every yard, and the nature of the ground beneath. Thus where the coral approaches the surface of the water it is usually bright green, while where there is a stretch of sand, the water appears pale yellow, and the corals which grow everywhere make it pink, blue of all shades, and purple, so that the waters of the whole lagoon are like a living waving blend of colours.

Looking downwards the floor of the lagoon is like some glorious garden of bright plants and flowers. And in places it is so shallow that the best way to see it is to get a native canoe or catamaran, which draws almost no water, being in most groups simply a hollow log, steadied by an outrigger. . . .

The colours of the corals are too numerous to mention. Some of them are brilliant blue, of various shades from sky-blue to deep indigo. Pale heliotrope shades alternate with soft pink in great cushions; brilliant greens and reds, and yellow of every imaginable shade, contrast with white corals of all possible shapes which look positively dazzling in the clear waters. Sometimes you reach down believing a piece to be within your grasp, only to find that it lies far below, the clearness of the water deceiving you as to its depth. Several times when I thought I was in water two or three feet deep, I was assured that on the contrary I was sailing at least twenty feet above the bottom.

Sometimes it is not easy to distinguish plants from corals where the colours blend. Once I thought I was looking at some beautiful sea-plant, only to find it was a coral coloured brown with blue tips, while another was of a delicate fawn tint with pink frills at the end of each spray. Yet another was a bright green growth with yellow "flowers," while one wonderful bunch was brown with tips of green and pink; and these are but a few of the corals I saw.—From "Green Islands in Glittering Seas," by W. LAVALLIN PUXLEY.

Zweck

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BLICKET umher! Seht euch die Glücklichen, Zufriedenen, Fortschrittlichen an! Sie sind von einem Zweck—einem guten Zweck—durchdrungen. Ein Wörterbuch erklärt „Zweck" als „das uns als Ziel der Anstrengung oder des Handelns vorschwebende Urbild oder Vorbild". Allerdings kann nur das Erstreben guter Ergebnisse in Harmonie und Freude kund werden. Irregeführte, die den falschen Zweck verfolgen, Böses zustande zu bringen, mögen zuweilen für den Augenblick erfolgreich scheinen; aber ihre betrügerische, falsche Anstrengung bricht in sich selbst zusammen, und sie leiden selber am meisten unter der bösen Absicht. Die mächtige Kraft Gottes, des Guten, ist immer am Werke und erprobt schließlich jeden Gedanken, jedes Wort und jede Tat an dem Prüfstein des Rechten, der Ehrlichkeit und der Gottähnlichkeit.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist gekommen, um den Menschen zu zeigen, daß nur Gutes bezwecken wahrhaft wertvoll und von Nutzen ist, und daß das Gute jedes rechte Bemühen belohnt. Die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft halten sich fest überzeugt an die Bibelstelle: „Wir wissen aber, daß denen, die Gott lieben, alle Dinge zum Besten dienen, denen, die nach seinem Zweck (engl. Bibel) berufen sind". Jeder kann von Zeit zu Zeit auf verschiedene Art und Weise nach dem Grade seines fortschreitenden Denkens und nach seinem Verständnis der Forderungen Gottes angetrieben werden. Aber alle Rechtdenkenden sind sich darüber klar, daß schließlich alle Menschen dem Maßstab gerecht werden müssen, der das unendlich Gute entfaltet.

Was will die Erfüllung dieses gerechten Bemühens hindern und behaupten, ehrliche Anstrengung sei vergeblich und ernstes Streben nutzlos? Oft ist es vielleicht ein hemmendes Gefühl der Furcht,—Furcht vor dem eigenen persönlichen Handeln, Furcht, daß es anderen nicht gefallen werde, Furcht vor persönlicher Verdammung oder gar vor Schmeichelei! Wie uneigennützig müssen wir gegen diese heimtückischen Erscheinungsformen des persönlichen Sinnes wachen und sie überwinden! Alle Menschen, auch sich selber, zu befriedigen suchen, wäre eine ermüdende und unmögliche Aufgabe; aber danach trachten, Gott zu „gefallen", und die menschliche Kundwerdung des Lohnes der liebenden Entfaltung und Leitung Gottes zu überlassen, ist Freude.

Nehmen wir die Lösung einer Rechenaufgabe als Beispiel. Zahlen dienen als Zeichen für Werte. Die richtige Anwendung der Zahlenregeln führt unbedingt zu den richtigen Ergebnissen. Die Zahlen haben an sich keinen Wert; der Wert liegt in dem, was sie darstellen. Wir fürchten nicht, daß Zahlen sich verletzt oder mißverstanden fühlen oder es übelnehmen, wenn eine durch eine andere ersetzt wird. Sie passen nicht auf, um zu sehen, ob eine etwas mehr verziert oder mißgestaltet ist oder zur Lösung einer besonderen Aufgabe nicht gebraucht wird. Nein, jede Zahl hat entsprechend dem Bedürfnisse eines gegebenen Zwecks ihren rechten Wert und ihre richtige Anwendung.

Durch das Anwenden, das Anpassen und das Zugänglichmachen von Gedanken und Vorstellungen, die von dem göttlichen Prinzip, der Liebe, ausgehen, enthüllt die Christliche Wissenschaft, wie sich die Zwecke Gottes für Seine Kinder auswirken. Mit der Ausscheidung des persönlichen Sinnes und der demütigen Unterordnung des Selbst unter die Entfaltung der Regierung Gottes findet jeder einzelne, daß er das Wirken des Guten in seinem Leben, seinem Wirken und in Freudigkeit in größerem Maße bekundet. Er frohlockt in der Erkenntnis dessen, was es bedeutet, „nach seinem Zweck berufen" zu sein. Er entdeckt, daß sein wahrer Wert im Verhältnis zu seinen guten Gedanken steht, und es kommt ihm zum Bewußtsein, daß er in der Aufrichtung der Brüderschaft des Menschen den Zweck der Liebe verfolgt.

Möge doch jedermann freudig danach streben, der Demut Christi Jesu, unseres Wegweisers, nachzueifern! Sanftmütig wies er allen persönlichen Beifall zurück und erklärte: „Ich bin dazu geboren und in die Welt gekommen, daß ich für die Wahrheit zeugen soll". Jesu ganzes Leben war also durchdrungen von dem erstaunlichsten Zweck, den die Welt je gekannt hat. Nehmen wir alle uns dies zum Vorbild? Wahre Gesundheit, wahrer Erfolg, wahre Fülle, wahre Freude in allen Einzelheiten des täglichen Handelns hängen davon ab, daß man hingebungsvoll sich bemüht, dem erleuchteten Leben und Beispiel des Meisters nachzueifern.

Gottes Zweck für jeden Menschen tritt in aufbauendem, fortschrittlichem, glücklichem Leben zutage. Möge jeder in sich gehen und sich fragen: Bin ich bereit, dem einen Zweck zu leben, daß ich für die Wahrheit zeuge? Bin ich bereit, alle Gier nach Anerkennung oder Auszeichnung zu überwinden, bereit, Eigenliebe und Selbstrechtfertigung zum Schweigen zu bringen? Lehne ich es beharrlich und geduldig ab, für etwas anderes als für die Wahrheit zu zeugen? Ach, möge sich doch unser Herz dem heiligen Zweck des Guten so fügen, daß es im Reiche Gottes bleiben kann; und mögen alle, die mit einem solch himmlischen Bewußtsein in Berührung kommen, erquickt, gesegnet, geheilt werden!

In „Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 206) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Euer Wachstum wird schnell vor sich gehen, wenn ihr das Gute über alles liebt und den Wegweiser versteht und ihm gehorcht". Und im darauffolgenden Abschnitt fährt sie fort: „Wenn ihr euch auf der Wanderung bald nach Ruhe ‚neben dem stillen Wasser' sehnt, denkt über diese Lehre der Liebe nach! Lernt ihren Zweck verstehen, und trinket mit mir in Hoffnung und Glauben, wo das Herz dem Herzen gegenseitig gesegnet begegnet, das lebendige Wasser des Geistes meines Lebenszwecks,—der Menschheit die echte Erkenntnis der anwendbaren, wirksamen Christlichen Wissenschaft einzuprägen!"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

An Origin

But enough of this; there is such a variety of game springing up before me, that I am distracted in my choice, and know not which to follow. It is sufficient to say, according to the proverb, that here is God's plenty.—DRYDEN. "The Canterbury Pilgrims."

Purpose

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOOK about. Observe those who are happy, contented, progressive. They are imbued with a purpose—a good purpose. A dictionary defines "purpose" as "the idea or ideal kept before the mind as an end of effort or action." True, only the effort to attain good results can be evidenced in harmony and joy. Those misguided ones whose mistaken purpose is to accomplish evil, may sometimes seem to thrive for the moment, but their bubbles of wrong effort burst, and they are themselves the greatest sufferers from the evil intent. The mighty power of God, good, is ever operating, eventually bringing each thought, word, and deed to the touchstone of right, honesty, and Godlikeness.

Christian Science has come to show to each individual that the purposes of good alone are truly worthy and availing, and that good rewards every right endeavor. Students of Christian Science cling with sure conviction to the words of Scripture, "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose." Each one may be actuated from time to time by varying modes of procedure, according to one's degree of progressive thinking and his understanding of the demands of God. But all right thinking persons share the realization that eventually everyone must conform to the standard which unfolds infinite good.

What would hinder the fulfillment of this righteous endeavor, and claim good effort to be futile, and earnest striving to be unavailing? Oftentimes there may be an obstructing sense of fear, fear of one's own doing as a person, fear of not pleasing another person, fear of personal condemnation or even of adulation! How unselfedly we need to watch and overcome these subtle phases of personal sense! To seek to please all persons, one's self included, would be a wearisome and impossible task; but to seek "to please" God, leaving the human manifestation of reward for God's loving unfoldment and directing, that is joy!

Take, for instance, the working out of a problem in arithmetic. Figures are used as symbols of values. The right use of the rules of numbers invariably brings the right results. The figures have no value in themselves; the value is in what they represent. We are not afraid that figures are going to be hurt, misunderstood, resentful, if one is displaced by another. They are not watching to see if one of them has a little extra embellishment, or if it is misshapen, or if it may not be needed in the working out of some specific problem. No; each figure according to the need of a given purpose has its right value and utilization.

Christian Science reveals the working out of God's purposes for His children through the utilization, adjustment, and availability of thoughts and ideas emanating from the divine Principle, Love. As personal sense is eliminated, and humble self-effacement yields to the unfolding of God's government, each individual will find himself living, functioning, rejoicing, in increased expression of the activity of good. He will sing in the realization of what it means to be "called according to his purpose." He will find his true value commensurate with his good thoughts, and will perceive himself identified with Love's purpose in the establishment of the brotherhood of man.

May each one strive joyfully to emulate the humility of Christ Jesus, our Way-shower. Meekly, in refutation of all personal acclaim, he said, "For this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." Thus was Jesus' whole life imbued with the most stupendous purpose the world has ever known. Is this the ideal of each one of us? True health, success, abundance, joy in all the minutiæ of daily activities, depend upon the consecrated effort to emulate the Master's inspired living and example.

God's purpose for each individual is evidenced in constructive, progressive, happy living. May each one searchingly ask himself, Am I willing to live for the one purpose of bearing witness to the truth? Am I willing to overcome all clamor for recognition or distinction, willing to silence self-love and self-justification? Is there diligence and patience in refusing to bear witness to anything but the truth? Oh, may our hearts so yield to the holy purpose of good that the kingdom of God may abide therein; and may all who touch such heavenly consciousness be refreshed, blessed, healed!

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 206), Mrs. Eddy says, "Your growth will be rapid, if you love good supremely, and understand and obey the Way-shower." And in the next paragraph she continues, "As you journey, and betimes sigh for rest 'beside the still waters,' ponder this lesson of love. Learn its purpose; and in hope and faith, where heart meets heart reciprocally blest, drink with me the living waters of the spirit of my life-purpose,—to impress humanity with the genuine recognition of practical, operative Christian Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

A Song of Singing

Sing more! O child of God, sing more!
Break forth in joyful melody:
Find comfort in His staff and rod,
For singing is the law of God.

Sing more! O child of Love, sing more!
Sound the loud timbrel in thy glee:
Remember thou can'st know no fear,
For in God's sight thou art most dear.

Sing more! O child of Hope, sing more!
For thy salvation blends with song.
God's likeness ends all mortal strife,
His gift is everlasting life.

Sing more! O child of Heaven, sing more!
Join with the symphony divine:
This is the blessing of the Lord,
Thy strength, thy life, and thy reward.

RICHARDS WOOLFENDEN.

Paintable Venice

The old painters knew well the unique beauty of their town and paid jealous tribute to its genius and its monuments. When Gentile Bellini delineated a great religious procession in the piazza he gave the upper half of his canvas to a magnificent portrait of the Cathedral. The city gave him backgrounds for more than one picture, and repeatedly you find masters like Carpaccio and Mansueti drawing for their compositions upon the scenes they saw about them. There is, however, an interesting distinction to be observed where the attitude of the older Venetian masters toward their beloved city is concerned. They did not regard her precisely in the way of the Impressionists. Their pride in her was rooted in a strong sense of her material pomp and power, of her political ascendency, and it was strongly tinctured by religious emotion. Hence the personification of Venice as a queenly figure, hence the portrayal of even St. Mark's itself as a background rather than for its own sake. Somehow the old Venetian master could not think of Venice as a mere spectacle. He was forever glutting his eyes upon pageants, but behind the color and the movement he saw . . . and he commemorated ideas as much as appearances. . . .

It is then that one recognizes the stirring of a new impulse, the impulse to paint the Venetian scene out of sheer delight in its corporeal loveliness. In Tiepolo the earlier conception of the city as a mine of backgrounds still lingers, and the pillared schemes in his mural decorations revive the sumptuous note of Veronese with a new and flashing accent. But Tiepolo kindled now and then to the pure elegance of the Venetian social picture; and among all the paintings of this period I know of none more humanly engaging than his fascinating "Consilium in Arena," in the Museum at Udine, a spacious interior with figures recalling the very essence of eighteenth-century Venetian life. . . .—From "Personalities in Art," by ROYAL CORTISSOZ.

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In the Theater World—Art News and Comment

Philadelphia Little Theater

By WHITFORD KANE

[Other articles by Whitford Kane on his repertory experiences in Ireland, England and the United States have appeared in these columns on April 16, 20, May 7, 21, 28, June 11, 18, July 9, 16, 23, 30, Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, Sept. 7, 14, 21.]

ALTHOUGH many of the little theaters suspended activities in 1914, following the outbreak of the World War, a few pioneers attempted to carry on. One of these was Mrs. Jay, the director of the Little Theater of Philadelphia, which had been in existence about a year and a half when I joined the company. From its inception Mrs. Jay seemed to have been content to run it on purely imitative lines, following as a model the Little Theater of New York, and she had even opened its doors to the public with the same play Winthrop Ames used, Galsworthy's "The Pigeon."

In her company I found several old friends, Dallas Anderson, Ian Maclaren, Wallis Clark, Thomas Louden, Cecil Butler and young Oliver Hinsdell, who is now in charge of the successful Little Theater in Dallas, Tex., and who has to his credit more productions of native plays than has the Theater Guild. The ladies of the company included Saxone Moreland, Elizabeth Velentine, Ida Hamilton, Marguerite Hertz, Adah Barton and Kate Morgan. Iden Payne was again in charge of productions.

We opened as scheduled in Shaw's "Arms and the Man," and although it was a good performance, it did not draw the public, who were too much engrossed in real war troubles at the time. Next we tried Sheridan's old comedy, "The Rivals," but the public was no more responsive. Our third try was with "The Silver Box." With this we did a little better, but the crisis had come and it was too late. The pioneer urge was failing with the progress of the war.

Co-operatives

Mrs. Jay called the company together and told us she could not meet our salaries. We were not altogether surprised as business had been bad, but none the less it was quite a shock as we had been promised a full season's work.

Being stranded at such a time, we hastily called a council meeting and made her a counter offer to carry on the season for her on a co-operative basis, providing that the choice of plays was left to us. We further agreed to pay the ladies of the company their full salaries in exchange for their nonparticipation in the management. That was 15 years ago and since then we have learned many things. Mrs. Jay reluctantly consented to the arrangement but stipulated a two weeks' cancellation notice.

We took charge and selected a new list of plays for production, the first being "Hindle Wakes" and with it we did exceptionally well, in fact, well enough to pay ourselves full salaries during its run, which helped a lot. We all thoroughly enjoyed our managerial venture especially our little conferences after the theater over Welsh rarebits we could scarcely afford.

And "Courage"

The second play chosen was another war play which resulted in digging into our own pockets for the ladies' salaries. The play was ironically called "Courage," the manuscript having been sent Iden Payne by H. M. Richardson of the Manchester Guardian. It was, perhaps, the first World War play to be done in America and its scenes were laid in Alsace-Lorraine. It was the usual plea for peace and was a depressing affair with photographic studies of mothers sewing on their boys' clothes and talking about jam. The evening has partially redeemed by a performance of "Lonesome Like," which we used as a curtain raiser, and in which Kate Morgan once again gave her beautiful interpretation of the elderly woman.

Following "Courage" we began rehearsing "The Critic" for our Christmas bill. This we chose on account of its rollicking fun and because several of us had played in it before. Iden Payne resumed acting and appeared in his old part of the press agent Puff which he had done in Manchester. Wallis Clark was Sneer and Oliver Hinsdell, Dangle; Ida Hamilton was Tilburina, Dallas Anderson the Don Whiskerandos, while I was cast for the dual rôles of Sir Walter Raleigh and Justice. We opened on Dec. 21 and business was bad for the first new nights.

"The Critic"

After Christmas, business with "The Critic" began to improve and it was not long before we were playing to capacity houses. Everything was going well until Ian Maclaren had an offer from Granville Barker, who had just come over from England to fulfill contracts for a repertory season at Wallack's and this deprived us of our leading man. The news of the success of "The Critic" had, however, by this time reached New York and we had an offer from the Shuberts to play it at the Princess. A meeting was called and we thought it wise to take advantage of Mrs. Jay's two weeks' notice clause and accept the Shubert offer.

"The Critic" opened in New York on Feb. 1 with a company somewhat changed from the Philadelphia cast. The play received a fine press but did not run beyond three weeks. This was before the flare for old-time travesty had become so popular. Part of the audience did not seem to understand the play and one lady insisted in very audible tones on knowing what it was all about. On her way out she demanded her money back as she had never seen such bad acting, not realizing that our sole intention was to depict a bad play and bad acting.

Depressed with Broadway conditions, I went up to Boston to the Toy Theater with a little organization called the Modern Drama Players and did some performances of Tagore's "Chitra" and "Lonesome Like." The former was chiefly remarkable for the really fine performance of Miss Mona Limerick. This actress was first brought before the public in England by G. Bernard Shaw, who wrote "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" for her.

For the production of "Chitra," Livingston Platt, who has remained the sanest of scene designers, did some lovely backgrounds. After acting at the Toy, I had the opportunity of visiting two more infinitesimal theaters that spring, winning for myself among my friends a title, which I hope wasn't meant to be sarcastic, "the Jefferson of the back alleys."

The first of these small theaters was the Neighborhood Playhouse in New York, which had just opened its doors, defying the war. This theater, located on the lower East Side, far off the beaten track of theatergoers, has since made dramatic history, and everyone who has played there remembers it with a deep note of affection. My first invitation to act at this theater came from its philanthropic founders, the Misses Lewisohn, who had asked me to come down as a guest star. This was a high honor, as among those invited were a select few, including Ellen Terry, Mrs. Fiske, Ethel Barrymore, Sarah Cowell LeMoyne and Yvette Guilbert. I chose to appear in "Lonesome Like," which we had been playing on tour, and to fill out the bill I added "Red Turf," an Irish play by Rutherford Mayne.

An Irish Theater

About this time I began to think of an Irish Theater of America, which I afterward organized with J. P. Campbell. Our idea was to keep alive an interest in Irish national music, song, dance and story. Ireland was at this time becoming more race conscious than ever and we considered it a good time to make a start as Miss Helen Arthur, the Misses Lewisohn's manager, had offered us the Neighborhood Playhouse for our beginning. These performances were so successful that we decided to repeat them uptown, choosing the Bandbox Theater, in Fifty-seventh Street, where the Washington Square Players were making their start.

Among the members of the company of our Irish Theater were Peter Golden, Catherine Collins, John P. Campbell, Gareth Hughes, myself and the beautiful Eileen Huban who afterward became a Belasco actress. We repeated our downtown success, playing to capacity houses, much to the surprise, I think, of the home team, the Washington Square Players. It was after these performances that I had an important decision to make, which was either continuing with the Irish Theater of America, or fulfilling a debt of gratitude which I owed to Harold Brighouse and Iden Payne.

I chose to discharge the latter, the English author having written me as follows: "Dear Kane: I never got from you the ideas for a play for you which you said in your last letter, somewhere in July, were to come along. But for all that, I have written a play which started out with the intention of being your play. As it turned out, there are two male leads in it and the one I originally designed for you is not the most important perhaps, in length, though he is, I think, the more interesting. At any rate, the play called 'Hobson's Choice' goes forward to Payne by this mail, and I have asked him if he thinks it really suits you to pass the manuscript on to you at once. Yours sincerely, Harold Brighouse."

Payne read me the play and I was delighted with the part that Brighouse had fashioned for me. We both agreed that here was a play that a commercial manager might be interested in, so he took it to the Shuberts who promised to read it right away.

'BETTER 'TWERE THAT BOTH OF US DID FAST'

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS AND MARY PICKFORD
In Their Screen Version of "The Taming of the Shrew"

Talkies in Central Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

THE newest developments in tone films have been followed with the keenest interest here; and experiments have shown that tecnically there are no hindrances to a speedy change over from the silent film to the talkie. But financial considerations make a considerable delay probable.

In Prague, for example, only one cinema, the Adria, will make the change in the autumn and in Budapest, also, lack of capital makes any large scale alteration impossible. In Vienna things seem more promising, since at least five of the larger cinemas (a large cinema in Vienna is by no means a supercinema, and will rarely accommodate more than 500 people) have decided to put on tone films in the autumn.

Plans have also been put forward for converting into talkies cinemas certain of the theaters, like the Volksoper, Burgertheater, etc., which have been compelled by heavy losses to close down. This conversion is also being carried out at the New Hofburg; a theater which, erected at the close of Franz Joseph's reign, was never occupied by the imperial house, and is today used largely for the semiannual spring and autumn fairs.

Since the World War Vienna has come to the fore on the inventive side. Now, after four and a half years of experiment, a new apparatus, known as the Selenophon, has been proved satisfactory. The apparatus takes its name from the selenium cell on which it is based, and plays by means of a radio loudspeaker whatever is printed on the tone film. The film used is of lustrous paper, which can be rolled up like telegraph tape. Just as the gramophone needle transforms the roughness in each ridge of the record into sound, so a vibrating ray of light, translated into sound vibrations through the selenium cells and producing zigzag or steady lines on the record, acts as the medium between the sound film and the radio loudspeaker.

The sounds are said to emerge in a pure, undistorted form and with the maximum of plasticity. The Selenophon film is only six millimeters wide. It is made of paper instead of the usual film material of celluloid and can be used many times. By its means, too, a full opera score or a concert program can be recorded on a few small rolls of paper, which can easily be transported through the post. During the recent festival weeks the pageant, with its costumes, cheers, sounds of traffic, etc., was faithfully reproduced.

Several tone film studios have begun work in Austria, and a Selenophon première was given at the Urania in Vienna. Special praise for this invention is due to Dr. Hans Thirring, professor of theoretical physics at the University of Vienna; Prof. Leopold Richtera and Director Oscar Czeya of the Radio Institute.

'Danton's Tod'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — The Volksbuhne, or People's Theatre of Berlin, has just opened its new season with a revival of George Büchner's famous play, "Danton's Tod." Although written in 1835, when the author was but 22, in a few weeks, it is a classic of German dramatic literature. It is a drama of history, dealing with the famous figures of the French Revolution. It has imagination, intellectual fervor, beauty of thought and poetry. And it is written in an astonishingly clear style when one considers that the romantic movement was in full swing then. "Danton's Tod" is a good play to open the season at the Volksbuhne.

Karl Heinz Martin, a well-known director, who has worked in Vienna and Berlin for the last decade, has now taken over the artistic reins of the Volksbuhne. It is a great responsibility. Not only must his program please the ordinary, subscribing members of the Volksbuhne, it must also please the more radical workers who frequent it, as well as the general public who pays full price for tickets in return for an evening's entertainment.

Karl Heinz Martin offers a production that must challenge comparison with that of Reinhardt's staging of the same play. He acquits himself well, without any traces of new insurgent genius. Whereas Reinhardt took the atmosphere, the thunder and the lightning, and dampened the political aspect, Martin, as befits one working in a semipolitical theater, takes the political character of the drama and accentuates it, even adding somewhat current verses to it. The result is that the mass scenes come out better than the single ones. Martin was always good in this field.

His most difficult task at the Volksbuhne is to work without stars. Reinhardt always has stars, or actors who act like stars, at his command. Martin, however, is compelled to work with the somewhat less brilliant Volksbuhne ensemble of single players. Hans Rehmann, for instance, who played Danton, lacked the inspirational fire for the rôle. He was powerful, imposing and explosive, but failed to bring forward any mysterious inner quality of emotion. Walter Frank, playing his opponent the pedant, Robespierre, was the trained actor from the State Theater. He was the antithesis of Danton. Behind his cold, calculating speech one caught the burning fire of the political fanatic.

Lucille La Verne Appears as Shylock

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Little Theater, "The Merchant of Venice," by Shakespeare. Producer, Lyall Swete.

Miss Lucille La Verne's performances in England have revealed her as an actress of so vigorous a type that her long nourished desire to play Shylock was a natural ambition. This performance cannot be an easy one to judge, since the critic must ask himself: "Am I, or am I not, to assess Miss La Verne's work by the standard of male achievement in Shylock? What allowances, if any, are to be made?" Having made allowances, the performance may honestly be pronounced an interesting and successful piece of histrionic virtuosity.

Disguise and makeup were good. Miss La Verne's voice, upon the lower and middle notes, has a masculine ring; her pose and gesture, especially with outstretched arms, were often dignified; and certain lines, such as "four score ducats" and "a wilderness of monkeys," were spoken with admirable truth and power. The trial scene, almost throughout, was well done, the actress being here covered to some extent by the shortness of the speeches, for in the longer monologues of the earlier scenes there was a general tendency, in search after power, to force the declamation.

Miss Virginia Pemberton as Portia has a pleasing stage presence and played with commendable sincerity, if with insufficient technical resources. Miss Christine Silver made an alert and vivacious Nerissa. Reyner Barton was a strong Antonio, and Andrew Leigh's Launcelot Gobbo was an admirable example of Elizabethan comedy work. The moonlight scene for Lorenzo (Barry K. Barnes) and Jessica (Dorothy Dunkels) was prettily played.

Mrs. Edgar Selwyn has persuaded a variety of authors and composers to contribute numbers to an intimate revue which she plans to produce in New York.

'Veronica'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — At the Arts Theater Club: "Veronica," or "The Secret," by C. K. Munro. Produced by Allan Wade.

Veronica is a clever young lady, married to a painter genius who is quite unable to earn a penny or look after himself. He has not yet "arrived," but Veronica knows that he must do so some day, and sets herself the task of earning the money to keep her husband and home together until he can do this for himself.

She possesses two talents, one for being entertaining company, and the other—a much rarer one—for being a good listener. Men always feel at their best in her company. She is perfectly frank with them, tells them that all she requires is their money, and makes exorbitant charges for listening to their confidences, and their impressive talk, all about themselves. Of course, the men enjoy this hugely, and in their vanity deceive themselves into believing, in spite of Veronica's frankness, that it is they themselves and not their purses that are the real attraction.

A young married man imagines himself to have fallen in love with Veronica. His father thinks he can buy Veronica off, only to get caught in her respectable toils himself. This father, together with a business rival, in the end find themselves financing Veronica's husband's one-man art exhibition. The son returns to his senses and his home. Veronica has taught him a valuable lesson. The secret of life, he says, is self-discipline.

C. K. Munro seems to scoff at the technique of the dramatist. The result is a play full of splendid material, much of which is wasted. The author clearly models himself to a large extent on G. Bernard Shaw, especially in the manner of his dialogue; but not in the matter of it; for he does not seem to realize that Shavian dialogue in itself is often startlingly dramatic. When one of Shaw's characters speaks, something generally happens.

With a little alteration and compressing, "Veronica" could be made to appeal, and give pleasure to many, especially if played by the present cast. Marie Ney, as Veronica; Ernest Thesiger, as her husband, and Percy Watsh, as Sir James Gullhoppity, are all exceptionally good.

New Play by Flavin

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—At the National Theater, William Harris Jr. presents "The Criminal Code" by Martin Flavin, with Arthur Byron, settings by Albert R. Johnson, staged by Mr. Harris.

This drama is sincerely written and finely acted, and in consequence is deeply moving. We see a boy of 20, normal in every way, without taint of criminality, suddenly caught into conflict with the laws of organized society. Stunned and uncomprehending, he finds himself thrust into prison for a term of 10 years. There follows a series of scenes enacted within the stark prison walls in which the gradual disintegration of moral fiber are graphically unfolded. The boy, when on verge of parole, is driven at last by the very forces of justice—or the application of these forces—into the commission of another crime. Bound now by a new code—that of the prisoners—he adheres to it to his own destruction in its conflict with the code of the outside world.

As a counterfoil is the part of the state attorney, who, in spite of sympathy for the boy, must secure his conviction. For he is bound by instinct and training by the code he serves. When, later, as warden of the prison, he attempts to save the boy, he is frustrated by the same forces.

Arthur Byron draws a powerful portrait of the state attorney who, bewildered by the failure of the order of things he has served faithfully, finds himself trapped, in the end, by the forces which destroy the boy. Russell Hardie gives a moving performance in the tragic part of the boy. Walter Kingsford is admirable as the prison doctor, and the minor rôles are all adequately performed. F. L. S.

Third International Conference of Critics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—At the third international conference of drama and music critics, held recently in Bucharest, it was decided to form an International Association of Critics, with headquarters in Paris. Forty persons attended, representing France, Germany, Belgium, Poland, Austria and Portugal, England, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Russia and Rumania.

The first sessions of the conference were held at Sinaia, in the Carpathians. At the Royal Palace the guests were received by Queen Marie, Prince Nicholas, the Princess mother and little King Mihai.

At the conference a delegate from each of the countries represented gave an account of the status of musical and dramatic criticism in his land. Two sessions were devoted to a discussion of methods for establishing a larger degree of unity among critics in different countries and of protecting criticism from forces which threaten its objectivity and independence. On the last evening several of the visitors spoke to the Rumanian people by radio.

Paintings in Enamel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE Brook Street Gallery are paintings in enamel by Kurt Lewy, a German artist, whose work affords proof that some of the modern ideas of decoration and design suit this fascinating medium, but that others are less appropriate to it. Some account of the process of enameling and of the difficulties an artist who works in this medium has to overcome may help toward a just appreciation of Mr. Lewy's accomplishment.

Glass treated with the oxides of metals forms the bassi of these enamels. Gold, copper, ron, uranium, cobalt and manganese are some of those most frequently used for the production of the jewel-like tints, the rich, transparent reds, greens, blues and violets that people think of when they talk of "enamel colors."

The actual process is elaborate. A smooth ground of the color is not easy to obtain. The powdered enamel must be mixed to a paste with water and spread uniformly with a bone spatula and then the plate fired at a temperature just sufficient to make the enamel fillow to an even surface —which is no mean feat from a technical point of view. Upon this evenness of surface the quality of the enamel depends. When the artist is bent on making paintings in enamel rather than enamel decorations on small articles, paintings which, unlike most old enamels, will not show any metallic divisions between each color, he has need to be a highly skilled craftsman in order to achieve attractive results.

That Mr. Lewy is a very skillful craftsman there can be no doubt. He paints directly on to his plates, which are usually of gold or silver, and chooses amusing subjects, A palm-bordered Riviera street scene, a snowscape—compiete with snow man —circus clowns and tiny landscapes are some of them. In another mood he has religious themes somewhat in the Byzantine tradition. His drawing is free and broad without being confused and his colors are clearly distinguished one from the other.

Those exhibits which are definitely pictorial are the most successful in general effiect, being deep and brilliant in color and vivaciously drawn. But when, as in th edecoration of small bowls and other objects, Mr. Lewy uses geometric designs the result is not so pleasing. Enamel does not suit this particular modern idiom. Depth of color seems out of place when it is employed on the kind of "modern" decoration which is made up of a triangle or two, some thin-drawn lines and a few dots and dashes. The artist designs and makes the frames and settings for his little enamel pictures himself. F. R.

'June Moon'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—At the Broadhurst Theater, Sam H. Harris presents "June Moon," a play by Ring Lardner and George S. Kaufman, music and lyrics by Mr. Lardner, staged by Mr. Kaufman.

"June Moon" is the title of the song for which the young man from the country in Ring Lardner's and George S. Kaufman's play has written the lyric. The young man has gained his inspiration for this title from a young miss from Hudson, N. Y., who is sitting next to him in the chair car while on his way to Schenectady to New York.

This boy, Fred Stevens (engagingly played by Norman Foster), is a pretty fine fellow, and, although the authors use his lack of worldly wisdom for many of their sharpest thrusts, he comes to New York, goes through the fire of seeing the sights and retains his self-respect.

His song, "June Moon," becomes a great financial success in spite of the fact that the publisher has bought it for an entirely different reason than belief in the song itself. The boy's sudden financial success turns his head for a few weeks and he even falls into the hands of a scheming girl to the extent of forgetting his friend from the country, but his awakening shows us the stuff of which he really is made and at the end we again see the boy we met in the first scene.

The thread of story is told in the home of a song writer and in the office of a popular song publisher, and the characters the authors have assembled, excepting the boy and girl from the country, are what Broadway calls "wise." Well, be that as it may, they certainly are funny.

Working in this medium Messrs. Kaufman and Lardner just about stand alone. Their material is bitter at times but the audience hangs upon every syllable. No one could be more satisfactory as the boy and girl than Norman Foster and Linda Watkins, and perfect foils for these innocents are the ever hopeful composure of "Paprika you are the sauce of my life" as played by Frank Otto. His always reproaching wife as acted by Jean Dixon, the accomplished but ever doubting pianist "Maxie" as played by Harry Rosenthal, and the ever hopeful song writer Benny Fox as played by Philip Loeb. Lee Patrick gives a good performance of an unpleasant rôle.

California Little Theaters

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—A Pacific coast Little Theater tournament to be held in the Community Playhouse from Nov. 4 to Nov. 9, has been worked out by Mrs. D. E. F. Easton, general chairman, and Baldwin McGaw, manager of the playhouse. During this time there will be given six evening performances and a matinée, Saturday.

Painters of the Southwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Fe, N. M.

THE Sixteenth Annual Exhibit of the Painters of the Southwest brought hundreds of interested spectators here to the Art Museum. The majority of the 121 canvases hung in the galleries reflect the brilliant light and color of New Mexico and the native races of this country, though there are also seascapes from the Brittany coast, street scenes in Tunis and a barn from Kansas.

Following the plan proposed several years ago by Robert Henri and written into the constitution of the State Art Museum, the exhibits are hung under a no-jury, no-award system. Any artist, arrived or student, has the possibility of seeing his paintings hung here for a limited time, with the consequent advantage of studying them from a new and public angle and comparing them with other exhibits hung in the galleries. The success of this plan is a fitting tribute to the memory of Robert Henri, a great teacher as well as a great artist, who worked for a real freedom in American art and galleries.

Of the Taos group of painters there is an outstanding portrait of Doña Ascencion Rendon by Kenneth Adams. The study of this elderly Spanish woman does not depend upon barbaric colors of tribal costume as do so many Indian figures. Instead, the simple rusty black dress and white cloth bound around her head are notes restrained to center interest in the well-executed face. The face, brown and wrinkled, is well modeled and characteristic of her race. Seated in a brown wicker chair with a purple pillow behind her, Doña Ascencion might have rested just so for a moment's respite in dusting the studio.

Taos moonlight with its baffling colors has intrigued three other painters. J. H. Sharp is represented with "Singers of the Night," a group of white-blanketed Indians holding an ancient moonlight ceremony; E. Irving Couse shows two Indian figures beside moonlit streams; O. E. Berninghaus has a typical Taos scene of an adobe house with the red lamplight streaming out of windows into the cold moonlight, and horses with drooping heads standing outside patiently waiting for their masters.

Nicolai Fechin revels in the barbaric display of color with which the Indian surrounds himself. His portrait of "Joe Bernard" uses pure color in broad pallet knife strokes which brings out the arrogant features of this Taos brave. Joseph Fleck's portrait of a "Desert Flower" shows a young Indian girl against a background of terraced pueblo and desert plains. Catherine Critcher's "Still Life" is a well-composed study of a jar of zinnias with two Indians behind them to complete the pattern. E. Martin Hennings' "Arroyo Formations" is an interesting study of erosion which has cut sun-baked clay banks into strange forms.

One recognizes Gerald Cassidy's paintings without the signature from the sympathetic viewpoint of the artist whether he is painting red or white men, deserts in Africa or New Mexico. "Desert Sand Dunes" in this exhibit is interpreted with a full appreciation of desert light and colors and clouds and a sympathy with desert dwellers, in this case a covered wagon sending up a trail of dust on its way across the sand dunes.

Carlos Vierra has one fine canvas of "Mountains," an arrangement of towering snow peaks descending to salmon-colored foothills veiled with the first faint green of spring, strong in drawing and color, and replete with the sense of the artist's familiarity with his environment.

Five delightful water colors by Olive Rush include "Navajo Shepherdess," "Deer" and the "Buffalo Stampede." They are full of poetic delicacy but rendered with an economy of line which gives strength and sureness to each composition. Gustave Baumann has insisted upon a leavening humorous note in the galleries in his "Toad Stools and Jumping Beans," painted in brilliant colors and a whimsical appreciation for the curious "modern" forms in nature.

Three gesso panels by Marie Haines are fine examples of an applied low relief combined with color.

The paintings are supplemented by several pieces of sculpture by Eugenie Shonnard, masks by Howard Coluzzi and batik costumes and wall hangings by Helen Martin, Mary C. Harmon, Nellie Dunton and Inez B. Westlake.

French Modernists in New York

By RALPH FLINT

New York

LONG has C. W. Kraushaar made it a custom to exhibit at his Fifth Avenue galleries the results of his summer's explorations among the haunts of the French painters and dealers, and this year he has produced some 50 examples of contemporary French art, with a few specimens from the earlier group that included Ingres, Boudin, Delacroix, etc. But it is the moderns, as they are so persistently called, that make this show notable. And it is the same with the de Hauke exhibition now current, which runs under the succinct title of "Thirty Years, Thirty Paintings, Thirty Artists."

Among the Kraushaar notables, André Derain stands out with some 11 paintings, more than I remember seeing together in any other New York exhibition. His art, quietly poised and well modulated, gains with acquaintance. The various heads and figure studies, while not attempting much in the way of design or composition, reveal a talent curiously Old World in its essentials but brought up to date by the admixture of that irrelevancy of detail that characterizes so much of present-day painting. Derain gets his effects both directly and indirectly, accenting sharply in the modern way, yet laying a foundation of richly toned gradations that go back several schools for counterpart.

Derain and Matisse

In one of the Kraushaar canvases from his hand, "La Nuque," a simply arranged study of the back of a woman's head and neck, Derain is almost old-masterish with subtly blended coloration and modeling; and yet, there is something elusively different about the results that keeps this painting from being confounded with the work of earlier men. Rich tonality and understatement of fact is his particular trick, and sometimes he hits it and sometimes not.

Matisse, who still remains the master painter of the modernists, however, is not troubled by any hit-or-miss tendencies, at least not in these later years. A handsome still-life from his hand, admired before in these columns, centers one wall. In another room an amusing and quite original arrangement, "Automobile Interior," shows how alert he is to the modus operandi of "We Moderns" and how smartly he takes pictorial stock of it all. His lively, glancing strok makes this motorized landscape into a well-balanced design, coherently worked out as to detail and yet not wanting in a certain pictorial elegance not usually associated with the delineation of such material on canvas. I doubt if any other man of the French group, excepting perhaps the redoubtable Dufy, could swing the thing in quite this way. The landscape is quite the least part of the painting, as the artist has taken in much of the interior of the limousine with such accessories as steering wheel and horn.

Modigliani

A couple of heads by the much vaunted Amadeo Modigliani present one of those curious problems in painting whereby an artist's decorative eccentricities are proclaimed year in year out by the dealers until a public response sets in, which in turn takes up the work for the painter until a vogue is well established. These elongated, modernistically managed portraits of Modigliani are being eagerly sought by collectors today. Despite their Alice-in-Wonderland strangeness as to necks and eyes, they have a commanding something about them that is not easy to define. How conveniently that "je ne sais quoi" phrase comes to the lips when attempting to get to the root of some difficult problem in the analysis of all this modernistic ado.

As regards the "Portrait of a Young Man" by Soutine, one of the most eccentric of the French modernists, all one can say is that he knows how to manage his well-nourished color harmonies and to keep his brushes moving with a consistent swing, which is, after all, something. Again I have no doubt that the dealers are going to make much of this man Soutine in time, so watch out for him.

Andre de Segonzac

Andre de Segonzac is here with two canvases, and two drawings, a large still-life painting being a very commanding performance in his typically energized style. He has a sort of Diaghilef way of making his materials toe the mark, so that a bunch of carrots and some pots and pans resolve themselves at his bidding into a lively melée of advancing and retreating shapes and colors, all of which goes to show how a so-called "still-life" can be made to belie its name. Two charming drawings by Ingres form a still, small contrasting note, and there are delightful water colors by Delacroix and Boudin. Rodin and Marie Laurencin are both here in delicately managed water colors, and there are several numbers by Mathieu Verdilhan, whom Mr. Kraushaar has featured on other occasions.

The de Hauke exhibition is more experimental than the Kraushaar assembly, bringing forward certain newcomers to New York audiences, none of whom however, appear to offer much that is outstandingly original. Utrillo, Kisling, Signac, Rousseau, Modigliani, de Segonzac, Laurencin, Vlaminck, Derain, Bracque, Matisse, Signac, etc., are some of the standbys present, a list that indicates the interesting nature of the de Hauke line-up.

One of the most rewarding canvases here is Pierre Bonnard's "Rome, piazza di popolo," a colorful, fantastic interpretation of this Roman square, its foreground filled with the quaintly heroic, Bourdelle-like figures that Bonnard often relies on to heighten the effect of his scenes. His sense of mellow color has never been employed to better advantage, and he has kept the whole scene in that happy middle ground of romantically blended fact and fancy that he knows so well how to relate to us.

Picasso and Leger

Beside this handsome canvas is a smaller one by Edouard Vuillard, a contemporary and close associate of Bonnard's, showing a Vermeer-like interior of particular breadth and beauty that easily holds its own in such a lively company. Picasso, more often than not a disappointment to me, is here in a most charming effort, entitled "Soupir," a fanciful figure done in single line—and, quite amazingly by brush on canvas—with just a hint of the soft Gainsborough blue that most probably belonged to the elegant costume of the sitter.

Fernand Leger is responsible for a smacking, arresting abstraction, very handsome in effect. Pierre Laprade, seen at Wildenstein's last season, is to be seen and enjoyed in a green and white interpretation of Versailles, a little canvas replete with sentiment and pictorial skill. Charles Dufresne, one of the rising newcomers, has at hand a very flamboyant, Delacroix-like "Char d'Amphitrite," that quite outdoes anything of the kind in the show. Dufy has gone in for a figure piece that is too clownish to be taken seriously, but he is nevertheless author of an original style and brush stroke that must be greatly credited to him, even under the present circumstances.

Bavarian Scenic Pictures

MUNICH—The Bayerische Landes-Film-Bühne is revealing how little of the beauty of Bavaria is known to the general public. In the Rathaus-Lichtspiel-Theater, every afternoon, moving pictures are shown of grand and lovely landscapes, quaint old towns, historical places, bits of architecture and picturesque villages, generally somewhere off the beaten track. The program varies every few days. A short introductory lecture precedes the showing of the pictures. Admission is free, and there are many youngsters among the spectators.

The new home of the Yiddish Art Theater in New York is the former Proctor Fifth Avenue Playhouse at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway.

For the third time Zane Grey's story, "The Lone Star Ranger," is to be filmed. This time it will have George O'Brien and Sue Carol in the leads and it will be made in Arizona.

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Music News of the World

M. Croche on Silence

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

ALTHOUGH I hadn't seen him for a long time I knew him at once. I was sitting by a tree, on the roadside, resting in the course of a walk, and he was so obviously out of place amid the smooth curves of the landscape that I could not help staring at him. Angular of body and more angular of face, wearing a tight-fitting black coat and carrying an umbrella under his arm, he walked stiffly and his whole countenance was so neatly aggressive that he made me think of a brand new knife.

And then I became aware that he was M. Croche, Debussy's friend, or rather, for he couldn't be anybody's friend, the man Debussy told us about. He felt I was watching him and turned toward me so stern a face that I hastily looked the other way. He made as if to go on walking, then turned abruptly, came in front of the spot where I was seated, stopped, and without taking the trouble to sit down or to remove from under his arm the umbrella which seemed as much a part of him as his arms or his legs, he muttered without looking at me and as though he were talking to himself:

"Silence is golden — silence is golden—this is obviously why it has become as rare as gold. Like gold money it has kept its value, but nobody uses it any more. Silence and gold are buried in unheard-of places; a few people hide remnants of both in secret parts of their abodes, but most people do without them, do not even think of them."

A Silent Art

I was not surprised to hear M. Croche talk thus. He is dissatisfied with humanity and shows it on every possible occasion. I did not dare to interrupt him, fearing that his anger might turn on me. He began to talk again, a little more loudly and automatically, as it seemed:

"A silent art had been invented: the cinema. I went to cinema houses every now and then and closed my eyes so as to enjoy the music in peace, for my neighbors, interested in what was going on on the screen, did not think of speaking; and when the spectacle urged them to express their feelings, these were so out of keeping with the music to which I was listening that they did not trouble me much. It is true that I heard there only short, unconnected fragments of musical works, but I could dream to my heart's content; and of what use would music be, sir, if it did not open to us a world of dreams? In cinema houses, and in cinema houses only, did I find at once music and silence. For of course you know, sir, that it is impossible to listen to music in concert halls. My hearing is extremely good, sir, and you couldn't imagine the number of irrelevant remarks and of strange conversations I haveoverheard in such places, for most people go there, as you know, sir, for the sole purpose of talking about themselves or others. There are very few places where people talk as much of things connected in no way with the object of their reunion as in concert halls—."

"But allow me, M. Croche," I began. He did not give me time to complete my remark.

"—You are right," he said, "I had forgotten political meetings."

Now the Talkies

He breathed. His mouth opened wide like the mouth of a fish and closed with a slight metallic sound, and he started again, talking through nearly closed lips:

"My life was very nicely arranged; I went to the concert to hear the conversations of my fellow-creatures; to the cinema to hear music; but now come the talkies. My whole life is upset."

He did not show any agitation; his face remained impassive; one might have thought that nothing could touch the man. He only removed his umbrella from under his left arm, tucked it under his right, and before he had finished this gesture I could hear again his thin, squeaky voice: "People are always talking about 'the conspiracy of silence.' This expression is meaningless; they should speak of the 'conspiracy against silence.' Everything tends to make more noise: radios, victrolas, talkies, jazz music, autos, airplanes—everything, sir. Humanity bathes in noise as in a fifth element. You may tell me that this fad of noise is profitable to music. I have been told that people need it today more than ever before. Numerous are those who, although they never go to concerts or music-halls, cannot live without a gramophone. Whether they are on land or on water, they must have music. They cannot put their collars on or fix their ties unless the strains of a victrola lend rhythm to these important acts."

"It seems to me, sir," I said hurriedly, as he stopped for breath, "that this only proves the great power of music, its wonderful appeal. The chances are, moreover, that, by constantly hearing music, humanity will come to love better that which is beautiful."

Convention and Music

"If people love music so much, then, if their fear of silence is so great, why do they not do as our grandfathers did? Why do they do without music on many occasions when it would be easy to have it? Why do they despise the music-boxes, bottles, glasses, trays, that were so popular a few generations ago? I was reading, recently, in a book of Laforgue, who was reader to the Empress of Germany, Augusta, that in 1885, or thereabout, they sold in Berlin music-glasses. What has become of all those things which would be of so much use now? It is said that the art of conversation is dying. Why do we not replace conversation by music? Instead of talking, we would listen to the various tunes the objects around us gave forth as we used them. We would only have to see to it that they mingled agreeably. But even if they didn't, our sense of harmony, today, is not so keen that it would trouble us much.

"Truly, sir, we lack such things. Nowadays, people talk far too much about progress, but only go by half-measures. You say that you love music, but you have no real feeling for it; if you did, you would give it a greater place in your life, hear some whenever it would be possible, whenever it would make existence more beautiful. You say that you love music; and yet you can bear to hear an elevator go down. The deep groan it issues does not make you shiver! The groans of elevators haunt my nights. Now, why shouldn't elevators go up and down to the accompaniment of some music; we would hear one tune when they went up, another tune when they came down; and the tunes would vary as the day progressed—"

It was too much. I got up and went on my way; but, as I walked away, I could hear his voice, pursuing me, a dry, metallic little sound—or was it merely a cricket chirping in the grass?

IN CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Oscar Shumsky, 12-Year-Old Soloist in the Junior Orchestral Series of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, Which Opens Oct. 12 in Carnegie Hall, and (Below) Ernest Schelling, Conductor of the Concerts.

The Crisis in Criticism

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

II

Paris

IN MY LAST article we studied some of the causes of the crisis in criticism. We observed one of them in the growing complexity of musical style which turns aside the usual writers to treat less alarming subjects. The new scores of today present their listeners with enigmas which can be solved only by musical professionals possessing an extremely solid technical culture. The most distinguished amateurs, hitherto sufficiently armed to conquer current difficulties, today find themselves absolutely outplaced and disorientated.

Add to this that the appetite for speed which devours the modern press imposes on the critic the absurd obligation to give a decisive judgment upon a work after an absolutely inadequate and hasty contact.

To force a musical critic to deliver the notice of a novelty by Stravinsky or Ravel an hour after its final rehearsal is one of the most characteristic errors that the directors of our great dailies could have invented. It is a mistake to suppose, as they do, that the public insists on immediately knowing the value of a work. The musical public—the only one that counts, one must admit, in the circumstances, from the moral point of view as well as from the point of view of the material success of a performance—would certainly prefer to wait another day and find in his newspaper, instead of the prudent banalities offered him by an anxious critic, a solid and documented study that would allow him to approach the box office with knowledge.

The predominance of literary men and in particular of university men in criticism has resulted in a sort of fashion for arbitrary classification. It is always alluring to reason by analogy and to make ingenious historical comparisons. The university critics have a taste for discovering affinities among painters, sculptors, writers and musicians. It is an attractive but dangerous game. Music does not always lend itself to the application of these elegant theories. The arts have certainly a rather similar development, but one must not go too far in this parallelism.

Do not let us forget either that music has played one or two tricks on the great critics of yesterday's generation. More than one honored and respected aesthetician has lost by a single blow the whole of his prestige because he was wholly mistaken on the future of a Debussy or a Ravel. These resounding blunders are still in every memory. They inspire the successors of these false prophets with the most salutary alarm. Sooner than be a victim of such a humiliating misadventure, they prefer to grant the widest credit not only to all innovators, which would be perfectly legitimate, but to all those who show a rather clamorous ingratitude toward the past. There is no need today to compose a daring work in order to be taken seriously: it is enough—and see how this simplifies matters—to repeat with insistance that "Pelléas" is as outmoded as the decorative art of the 1900 exhibition and that the Ravel Quartet is chamber music for sentimental shop girls.

This dread of mistakes explains the prudence of three-quarters of our contemporaries. In professional circles, I often hear extremely interesting confidences. Conductors, composers, pianists, thrown into the thick of the mêlée and often of necessity playing the part of the political leaders of such and such a party, have more than once opened their hearts to me and admitted their real feelings on the subject of some author or music whose official champions they appeared to be. These declarations were certainly very different from the convictions with which they were credited, but they made them only behind closed doors and in a low voice in fear of being surprised. It was a secret they divulged and not a bold confession of faith.

Musical Politics

Musical circles are in this sense near enough to political circles. The lobbies of a theater or a concert hall resemble those of the Chamber. There people maneuver, they form preventive alliances, they work eventual majorities and they pay their court at all costs to all those who, rightly or wrongly, do not hide their ambition one day to hold a portfolio.

We suffer in criticism from a certain lowering of the moral values. Present-day criticism lacks not only technical competence and foresight, but also independence and courage. The manufacturers of the semi-quaver have hastened to notice this and are not slow to take advantage.

Amateurism consumes us. Certain that they will not be denounced, rich traders and society people amuse themselves in the theater and shamefully take the place of professionals without fortune and without connections.

Criticism alone could make orderly the turbulent musical path of today. It does not seem disposed to do so. Perhaps moreover it is no longer capable of it, having lost through its own fault a great part of its authority.

The Immediate Task

Its task at the moment would, however, be clearly traced out. It should revolt against the abuse of classifications and theories. It should put an end to its pedagogic pose. There was a time when intelligence was too clearly lacking in it; that time is no more. Criticism is intellectualized to its extreme limits. But it is singularly lacking in sensibility. Now, sensibility is precisely its essential quality, that which justifies its existence and excuses its rôle, which is, after all rather pretentious. Musical criticism of today should bring to the hearing of a novelty good will without prejudice, an ingenuous receptivity detached from all care as to expediency.

For a long time I have urged the popularization of an experiment realized just once at the "Société Musicale Independante": a concert without composers' names. This ceremony, rather cruel without doubt, but of unimpeachable value, clearly showed the disarray of the critics and the public in presence of unknown works that did not, by their signatures, bring their little baggage of accepted ideas. Famous composers could measure with a certain bitterness the small amount of deep sincerity in certain of their appointed disciples, led astray by this incognito.

Music has sometimes need of taking a bath of truth. Like the Oriental Sultans who, modestly clad, secretly mingle with their subjects to know their real feelings, art should from time to time lend itself to this rude test. The result could not fail to be excellent. Criticism would assume in this case the taste for frankness and courage. It would be forced to fulfil its essential mission, which is to judge music for music's sake and not for strategy or politics. But you will see that on that day, by a mysterious coincidence, many of my honorable colleagues would be obliged by circumstances over which they had no control to remain at the corner of the hearth and to pass on their scepter to the complaisant M. Interim.

Contemporary Russian Music

By LEONID SABANEEV

5—Samuel Feinberg

Moscow

SAMUEL FEINBERG'S originative work is paradoxical and elemental. His music is a whirlwind of shifting phantoms in tones. In this profound, fantastic being we rarely find tranquillity, and there is something of Dostoievsky in his imagination. If we seek for the musical ancestors of this strange composer (and still more strange and fantastic pianist—Feinberg being an excellent and very original player), we shall inevitably arrive at Schumann—not the lyrical Schumann, but the Schumann of the "Kreisleriana," the "Nachtstücke," the "Carneval" and other visionary compositions. Nevertheless Feinberg, unlike Schumann, has never written a single melody; the whole of his music is an impetuous presto, a continuously patterned and very intricate figuration. His talent cannot endure lyricism nor slow rhythms and tempi.

Of Jewish origin, Feinberg must be included amongst those who are proving in Russia today that his race can produce not only gifted executants but also composers. And in his deep-seated vehemence and his extreme exaltation, uninterrupted and unceasing, we may read the characteristic traits of the Jewish race—though Feinberg is by no means a nationalist in music and the thought of the Jewish school is far from him. Much in his music undoubtedly comes of Skriabin, especially the pellucid and complex style of his pianoforte figurations. Like Chopin, Feinberg restricts his activities to that instrument and to the realm of song. He has already written eight sonatas and a great many small pieces. All are so extremely difficult of performance that their interpretations may be reckoned on one's fingers, and hardly anyone but the composer himself appears capable of transmitting the fantastic poetry and the ecstatic enchantment which they contain. Among Russian composers of the last generation Feinberg is the most romantic, the most alien to "retrospectivism"—the return to former ideals—so characteristic of our day. He carries on the line of music "issuing from itself," which originated with Liszt and Schumann and was afterward continued in the productions of Skriabin.

But his work becomes wearisome when taken in large doses. Skriabin may be tiresome with his perpetual abruptness and ecstasy, but in this respect Feinberg has surpassed him. To enter this world, to plunge for a moment into these visions, is interesting and attractive, but it is difficult to remain there for long. Feinberg is a supremely monotonous composer, and to this may be due the fact that he has recently become silent and ceased to write. He himself explains his nonproduction by a series of philosophical and æsthetic considerations, but in all probability our hypothesis is more correct: he has exhausted this world of his own making — exquisite, unquestionably original and independent, but very narrow—and there is nothing more to discover in it.

The list of Feinberg's compositions is fairly long, though the composer is not remarkable for fertility. His early sonatas recall Schumann and the kindred Russian composer, Medtner. His songs are perhaps unique, in that they are entirely lacking in melodies; but this does not involve any loss of beauty or refinement. His best achievements are the piano sonatas Nos. 6 and 7 and the earlier fourth sonata.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

Surveyors and Valuers

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

FOR many years now in England the slightest activity directly or even remotely connected with chamber music has immediately evoked the presence of Walter Wilson Cobbett. A trio or quartet of players have only to begin reconciling their A's and almost before the bow rubs the string Mr. Cobbett, like the genie of Arabian tales, is there, tremendously there, as Henry James used to say. In fact, for more than a quarter of a century every British composer of chamber music, even when alone with his ink and manuscript paper, has felt Mr. Cobbett "there."

Cobbett competitions and commissions have enriched our repertory with works by Stanford, Vaughan Williams, McEwen, Frank Bridge, Hurlstone, John Ireland, Herbert Howells, Armstrong Gibbs, Waldo Warner and many others. There is a Cobbett free library of British chamber music administered by the Society of Women Musicians. There are Cobbett lectures, prizes, medals—the catalogue of this great amateur's enterprises and benefactions is endless. And not the least remarkable feature of his personal contributions to "Cobbett's Cyclopedic Survey of Chamber Music," Vol. I, A-H Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, London. With Vol. 2, 105s. net) is the entire absence of any note of disenchantment.

Perennial Zest

Under the title of "The Chamber Music Life" he writes: "Since I first began to play chamber music with serious intent I have regarded this branch of the art with a crescendo of interest which has to my amazement gathered in intensity with the flight of time, and even yet may not have reached its culminating point. . . . There are those among my own countrymen who look upon my enthusiasm as exaggerated . . . But who would not be enthusiastic, who would not be profoundly grateful, if he felt as I do that the happiness which I have enjoyed for so many years, this 'vision of fulfilled desire,' has its source in my addiction to this particular activity . . . "

How many professional musicians, one wonders, can honestly write like that at the age of 81? But the amateur is happily free from those conditions which often tempt the professional player and singer to mistake an enthusiastic interest in themselves for a pure devotion to art. Perhaps one secret of Mr. Cobbett's perennial zest is found in a later sentence where he says: "As to the narrow and intolerant, the neophobists, the downright haters of everything new, they have a good conceit of themselves, but are in reality the dullest of dull dogs." What will the Mrs. Partingtons who flourish their mops at the "new music" say to that?

Atonality and Polytonality

It is not surprising, therefore, to find included in the list of Mr. Cobbett's fellow surveyors of chamber music the names of Edwin Evans, Alfredo Casella, Cyril Scott and Egon Wellesz, among those of others who believe that contemporary art is not entirely based on perversity, and that music, even in its periods richest with genius, can never be imprisoned within the "blank walls of finality." History shows us how such walls fall down flat, even without the penny trumpets of criticism to aid them.

One of the most masterly essays in Volume I is that on Atonality and Polytonality. Here Edwin Evans, standing on the débris of the "impregnable fortress of tonal integrity," explains in the clearest possible way to those who perhaps still see only flying clouds of dust, the how and why of the collapse. Cracks in the structure were visible, it seems, as long ago as the time of Orazio Vecchi (1551-1605) and Gesualdo, the composer Prince of Venosa (1560-1613). And some readers may be surprised to see in the polytonality section quotations from the works of such daring modernists as Bach, Mozart and Haydn. After studying Mr. Evans' exposition and its technical intricacies, many will be relieved by his assurance that the textbooks of the future will not be "lumbered up with elaborate explanations of the procedure to be adopted in atonality or polytonality. It is far more likely that, as time proceeds, they will be relieved of much that encumbers them at present, and the student be invited to probe the mysteries of harmony as the aspiring painter probes those of color."

Quarter-Tone Music

At present, of course, no sooner are the blank walls of finality down than hordes of blindly industrious theorists and pedagogues rush to re-erect them. The ultimate purpose of all "rules" in art is finality. Abrogate them and the air becomes hot with cries of "anarchy," "decadence" and all the other dear old bogey noises. As Mr. Evans points out, it is always easier to proceed by rules than by unfettered judgment. In other words, to be a pedant is infinitely easier than to be an artist.

Another extremely interesting article by the same writer is that on the quarter-tone music by Alois Hába. Here again, some will be surprised to hear that Nigitti, organist of Florence Cathedral in the early eighteenth century, not only commissioned the construction of a keyboard instrument (clavecin) with four manuals and all the quarter-tones, but played it. Mr. Calvocoressi's able essay on "Color in Chamber Music" has one serious fault—it is far too short for such an important and fascinating subject. One is glad to see clearly pointed out that, in its truest sense, the word "color" indicates tone-quality or timbre. Color is not a happy synonym for character, and Mr. Calvocoressi disposes of a common ambiguity.

Consorts and Choreography

Under the "C's" is also found an attractive and instructive essay, "Consorts of Viols," by Arnold Dolmetsch. And to show the surprising range of Mr. Cobbett's survey, one must mention Leigh Henry's "Choreography." But such bypaths are tributary to the great highways of criticism where, after Prof. Edward J. Dent has related to us in that lucid way of his the beginnings of chamber music, we are handed over to the learned Prof. Donald F. Tovey for a general survey of the classical period and an exhaustive examination of Haydn, who "effected a revolution in musical thought hardly less far-reaching than that effected at the close of the sixteenth century by the monodists who wrote the earliest operas, and supplanted the pure vocal polyphony of Palestrina by the new art of supporting solo voices on instrumental chords."

The same writer's "Brahms," Vincent d'Indy's "Beethoven," Dr. Ernest Walker's much too meager "Bach," Mr. Evans's "Bartók" and "Debussy" and scores of essays outside the circle of this very random selection go to make up a volume of the greatest value in which old and new jostle each other in the most entertaining fashion. Let us close with Professor Tovey's dig at the new criteria of the new epoch: "What these criteria may be, we shall know when a propagandist arises who can convince us that a totally unprepared extemporization by a dozen players will not pass muster with him as a masterpiece of modern music. Stravinsky knows what he is doing, and experimental art is more important than experimental propaganda." That will add to the gayety of the most cheerful musical Bolshie.

A Somebody in the Green-Room

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

MAURICE VAN PRAAG counts rather negatively in the actual concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. He is named last among the six horn-players, and he might almost be left off the list altogether. Look for him upon the platform during a performance, and you probably won't locate him. Where, then, does he come in, and what can be his job?

Open to the second page of a program pamphlet and see who the members of the board of directors are. There you note him in his alphabetical place. So, while in one light he may seem to be of small consideration, in another he may be of a good deal of importance; and truly, he does figure only in an honorary sort of way as artist, but he belongs to the organization in a very concrete way as official. As van Praag nobody, he plays upon the French horn unseen and unheard; as van Praag somebody, he holds the position of manager of the orchestral personnel.

In all orchestras, I understand, is to be found a man who acts as representative both of the musicians and of the governing committees; but in few of them, I think, can be precisely pointed out a van Praag, who at once has nothing and everything to do with the institution. For to illustrate, Mr. van Praag has no immediate concern with the tour of European cities which is projected for next spring. That is an affair of the general manager, Arthur Judson, or of the conductor-in-chief, Arturo Toscanini. At the same time, he is busy with all the intimate preliminaries of that scheme for the exhibition of American musical art before the British, French, German and for aught I know, Italian, public; and having been favorably disposed to the idea from the beginning, he has made the realization of it appear as inevitable as the Philharmonic-Symphony Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons in Carnegie Hall.

Emphasis on Success

By what means I cannot exactly tell, Mr. van Praag keeps the notion of success prevailing. Possibly his double character of nobody and somebody helps there, tactful disappearance at certain moments, determined presence when matters reach a crisis. When I met him early in the summer, the tour occupied him like an event to take place right away, instead of a year later. When I met him the other day, the tour was like a thing of the past. He has torn the calendar off for half the months of 1930, and has begun another season before I have begun this one.

Carnegie Hall, in spite of the freshening up and the redecorating it has lately undergone, is only Carnegie Hall to him. A modern music building, an auditorium, a rehearsal room belonging exclusively to the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, are matter of his dreams and longings now. What is the budget of the orchestra today? So many hundred thousands that you may say a million and be not guilty of extreme exaggeration.

A no-man of the stage but an indisputable someone of the green-room, he talked to me about the future with much ardor, the while the orchestra—doors between it and us—performed "Don Quixote." Nor would I say whose variations I think the more fantastic, his or Strauss's. On the subject of a building, he constructed out of words not only halls for rehearsals and concerts, and rooms for business meetings and social gatherings, but also studios and classrooms for a conservatory of music. Mindful, I suppose, of how simply and inevitably these things are done in Europe, he expects them to materialize before too long in America.

A Balance of Views

If certain of his views partook of the gilt-edged and iridescent, others were sufficiently downright and matter-of-fact to make a balance. To note, for example, his conception of an ideal musician, a really good man is one who throughout his career devotes himself to the routine of his orchestra, never playing in theaters nor lending himself to jazz and such; working, if need be, for a small salary and being lured away by no offers of those people on the one hand who treat art as amusement, nor of those, on the other, who handle it as mechanism.

"That is the way"—he smoothed out a wrinkle in the sleeve of his evening coat—"an artist earns honor. That is also how, at last, he earns retirement with a stipend. Some have left us to go to the motion pictures for fancy pay. But they have not returned. Others have stuck to us for 25 years or more in perfect fidelity to our cause. They are the ones whom you see walking about town not in wealth, but in security, as Philharmonic-Symphony pensioners."

The Three Choirs Festival

By BASIL MAINE

Worcester, Eng.

THE two hundred and ninth meeting of the Three Choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, just ended at Worcester, was notable chiefly for the Elgar performances. This was meet and right, seeing that of the three cities, Worcester can claim closest kinship to the composer. He was born at Broadheath, but a few miles from Worcester Cross.

I have remarked that the Elgar performances were outstanding this year. Certainly that given of "Gerontius" was in many ways among the best I have ever heard. The composer conducted. It was evident that the choirs were intent upon honoring their kinsman to the fullest extent of their powers, and this they did no less in the Pandemonium music than in the Chorus of Angelicals. In the former there was a more biting definition than we usually hear from festival choristers, who are prone to look askance at the idea of themselves as singing demons. As a result of this greater boldness, the firm texture of the final Chorus of Praise seemed the more satisfying in contrast. The balance and cohesion of tone in the earlier Chorus of Assistants, too, had the effect of restoring the eloquence and animation of the writing.

A performance such as this serves to remind us that "Gerontius" is one of the most consistently inspired of Elgar's works. The playing of the London Symphony Orchestra was a considerable factor in the impression. The brass was occasionally overassertive both here and in Elgar's E flat Symphony which was played later in the week, but the players were blameless, since their proclamations were made at the conductor's behest. It was a memorable experience to hear the splendid sonority of this symphony reinforced and enriched by the high and spacious nave.

Elgar also conducted his oratorio, "The Kingdom," and in this the choirs pressed on in their endeavor. The tenors were especially eager and produced some finely ringing tone for the chorus "When the Great Lord Will." The trueness of the choral intonation was a feature in both works. There are certain passages, especially in "The Kingdom," where we accept a flattening of the pitch almost as a necessary condition; but here we were called upon to make no allowance, not even in the Mystic Chorus.

It was disappointing therefore to find the singing degenerating in this respect when the time came for Bach's "St. John Passion." This was given in the new edition prepared by Sir Ivor Atkins, who, save for the direction of some of the works by their composers, conducted throughout the Festival. The edition aims at settling by arbitration the relation between the composer's declamation and the English language. The editor has been in conference with a number of scholars, including Dr. T. A. Lacey, who has supplied new verse translations. The undertaking of the difficult problem has resulted in not a brilliant but a serviceable solution that will offend only the most hypersensitive. The greatest benefit this edition brings is the restoration of the phrasing indicated in the Bach-Gesellschaft full score. It was surprising, however, to find that these phrase-marks were not invariably observed in the performance.

The plan of the programs effected a compromise between tradition and modernity. Tradition prevailed through the inclusion of "Elijah" and "Messiah," the one at the beginning, the other at the end of the week. Each year the question is raised as to whether these works could not profitably be omitted, and each year the choirs supply the answer, not by increasingly finished renderings, but by the fervor which they unfailingly derive from singing "something they know." Modernity struck its note in several new works, some composed expressly for the meeting, others given for the first time at Worcester. There was an orchestral rhapsody which took matter and title from Spenser's "Epithalamion." This was by Edgar Bainton. Ever since the production of Stravinsky's "Les Noces" we have been justly apprehensive of the marriage theme for music. Yet, before hearing the work, I was willing to say: "In this subject there is room for every type of composer, for Stravinsky, Mendelssohn, Bach, Wagner, Elgar and, maybe, for Bainton too"; but after the performance I could only marvel that for this composer the theme had so little musical substance in it.

There was a jubilant choral concerto by Alexander Brent-Smith. There was Kaminski's Magnificant for soprano solo, viola solo, distant chorus and orchestra, a fitfully brilliant work that ran its headlong course while we all held our breath for fear of what might happen, should this or that voice or instrument miss the sixteenth part of a bar.

There was Walford Davies's setting of Alice Meynell's "Christ in the Universe," for two voices, chorus, pianoforte and orchestra, which proved to be, not so much an expression, as an intense and sensitively planned exposition of the poem. Finally, there was Vaughan Williams's "Sancta Civitas," an oratorio for tenor and baritone soli, chorus, semi-chorus, distant chorus and orchestra. Under the composer's direction, this was better sung and played than any of the other new works. The imagery of the text (from the Book of Revelation and Taverner's Bible) finds the composer ready with a rich fund of color, both vocal and instrumental, which he uses lavishly, without fastidious hesitation, and, by reason of his sincerity of impulse, convincingly.

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AVIATION — RADIO

Soviet Airplane Design

AMERICA'S latest good-will visitor from the skies, the Soviet plane, Land of the Soviets, is the newest creation of the Central Aero Hydro-Dynamic Institute at Moscow. Its design and construction, the development of the Russian engineer, A. N. Tupoleff, is giving American observers some idea of aeronautical progress in Russia, where the Government is stimulating aeronautics and airways developments for the purpose of expanding speedy transportation over the vast Russian interior.

The ship is powered with two B. M. V. 600-horsepower motors located on extra steel tubing mountings at the front edge of the wing on either side of the fuselage, says Amtorg, official Russian trading agency in this country. It is a monoplane with a wing consisting of three main sections. Two end sections carry the ailerons and a central plane section includes the fuselage part.

Besides these main sections, the fuselage also has detachable head and tail sections. This makes assembling much easier and greatly reduces the outline measurements.

The fastening of the sections of the wing to the central part of the plane is accomplished by means of 10 tapered bolts, subject to shearing stress and running through pipe connections of high carbon steel tubes. These connections terminate the tubings of abutting longerons, which permits of a quick and ready connection. The wing presents a rigid construction built up of five "Kolchug" aluminum (Soviet dural) longerons connected by stays covered with corrugated duraluminum.

The fuselage has three sections—the front section carrying the pilot's cockpit, instruments and controls for plane and motors; the central section of the wing, projecting partly above the wing; and the tail section. The fuselage also consists of four longerons, spans and stays of Kolchug dural covered with corrugated dural. All its sections are fastened together with tapered steel bolts subject to a shearing stress. Tail coverings are of dural.

The stabilizer can be adjusted and is controllable in flight. It is located on top of the fuselage and its axis of rotation is at the front edge. The rear edge of the stabilizer together with the elevators are adjustable by means of a worm and gear drive. The keel and rudder are mounted on the column, which is a unit with the tail section of the fuselage. All control ling members have compensators.

Two chassis are provided for land and sea. The first is a two-wheeled landing gear made of steel tubings suspended and hinged to the bottom of the wing. The chassis is provided with rubber shock absorbers fastened to the plane with only six bolts. The sea chassis is made up of two floats and 16 brackets fastened on either side. Only one additional bolt is necessary for the extra sea chassis. An extra ear lap is provided for the bolt.

The gasoline tanks are of riveted dural and are placed in the wing. The eleven main tanks are located in the central part of the plane, while only one tank is placed at each end of the wing. The total fuel capacity of all tanks is 872 gallons. Oil tanks are in the wing and back of the engines. There is also an emergency oil tank with a pump that can deliver oil to any of the other tanks. In this section there is also a spare water tank for oversea flying.

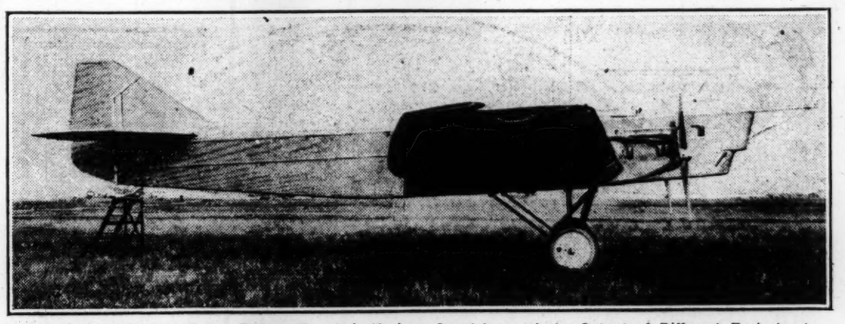
Radiators are of the honeycomb type. The starter is of the compressed air type. These are the plane's general specifications:

	Feet
Wing span (including aileron compensators)	93.8
Maximum wing chord	18
Over all length	59
Over all height (on tail skid)	15
Over all height (horizontal)	20
Stabilizer span	24.75
	Sq. Ft.
Total wing area (including ailerons)	1291.7
Total area of ailerons (with compensators)	148
Area of stabilizer	104.5
Area of elevators	92
Area of rudder	44
Area of keel	34
Maximum weight	17,650 lbs.
Weight, empty	9,900 lbs.
Maximum speed	102.5 m. p. h.
Cruising speed	102.5 m. p. h.
Landing speed	56 m. p. h.
Normal range	1,430 miles
Wing loading	13.2 lbs. per sq. ft.

Press accounts have carried the story of the 12,500-mile flight from Moscow to New York via Dutch Harbor. Suffice to state here that the four Soviet aviators first left Moscow on Aug. 8. After completing the flight across practically all of Siberia, their plane was damaged in a fog and had to be abandoned near Chita. Returning to Moscow, the fliers obtained an identical type craft and started again Aug. 23.

The itinerary up to Khabarovsk, near the northeastern tip of Manchuria, where the wheels were replaced by pontoons for the sea flight, included Cheliabinsk, Kurgan, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Verkhneudinsk, Chita and Blagoveschensk. Flying conditions all along were extremely difficult, with strong adverse winds cutting the speed of the plane at least 25 miles an hour. Cyclones were several times encountered in central Siberia.

The plane arrived in Khabarovsk Sept. 12, covering the distance from Moscow in 42 hours, 21 minutes of flying time, or an average of about 94 miles an hour. On Sept. 20, the plane left the last stopping point on Soviet territory, Petropavlovsk. At Attu, in the Aleutian Islands, it was delayed three days by bad weather before it could take off for Dutch Harbor. Then it flew to Sitka in Alaska via Seward. Near Craig, Alaska, after the takeoff for Seattle, a storm forced the plane down and a new motor and supplies had to be awaited from Seattle.



Airplane Designs Seem to Follow Definite Trends in Various Countries, and the Output of Different Factories in a Given Country Will Have a Similarity in Line. Thus in the United States We Are Used to the Type of Monoplane as Given to Us by Stinson, Fairchild, Ryan, etc. A Glance at the Above Soviet Plane Shows How Very Different Another Monoplane Can Be. The Front More Nearly Resembles the Prow of a Yacht Than an Airplane. The Wings Have a Decided Dihedral and the Straightline Fuselage Design Theme Is Carried Out Throughout.

The Armchair Sportsman

ANYONE who so desires can now participate in all the major sporting events of Great Britain without stirring from his armchair. This year, by merely turning a radio switch, it has been possible to follow the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, the Association Cup final, a boxing championship match, the lawn tennis finals at Wimbledon, and the race for the Schneider Cup, which was won for Great Britain by Flying Officer H. R. D. Waghorn at a world's record speed of 328.63 miles per hour.

The noise of the seaplane engines as the machines went roaring down the course was expected to be one of the big thrills of this particular radiocast. The transmission of the engines was perfectly successful, and threw an interesting light on a question that has been agitating the columns of the Radio Times during the past few weeks. That excellent program-magazine has been asserting that, when some effect like the report of an explosion or the galloping of a horse is required for a radiocast play, nothing sounds less realistic than the real thing.

If you want to transmit the noise of a pistol shot, you may apparently smash a flower pot or bang a drum or whistle the National Anthem, and there is a reasonable chance that the required effect will emerge out of the loudspeaker. But if, in your zeal for realism, you actually fire a pistol, in the simple hope that it will sound like a pistol shot at the other end, the Radio Times asserts that your effort is doomed to complete failure. And this Schneider Cup radiocast confirmed this theory, to a certain extent.

Some of the noises the listener-in heard undoubtedly sounded like those of a seaplane engine, and it was easy to distinguish the British from the Italian machines, because of the former's distinctly deeper buzz. But at no time was any noise heard that sounded as if it were coming from a Supermarine Rolls-Royce plane traveling at something like 330 miles an hour. When the B. B. C. commentators said that the noise of the engines was "appalling" and "deafening," the listener in Sheffield could hear only a rather gentle buzz. Half a dozen really energetic wasps could have made a greater noise.

The most sensational bit of radiocast flying was contributed by the Italian, Lieutenant Cadringher, whose determination to keep as close as possible to his course resulted in his missing the temporarily erected radiocasting station on Ryde Pier by only a few feet. One of the commentators told us that this airman was reputed to be the Adonis of the Italian team, but his colleague rebuked him for entering into frivolous and irrelevant details. This surely was a mistake. No details about really interesting people are irrelevant.

Nearly everyone is intrigued to hear that Napoleon was short and fat, that Dr. Johnson was not as fond of his bath as he might have been, and that Henry II used to look at picture books when he should have been engaged on more serious business. It is little circumstances like these that give reality and vigor to a description.

The commentary as a whole was indeed very good, and kept listeners well abreast of the situation. At times the two speakers who told the story of the race seemed to be rather doubtful of the interest of the statistics of the speeds of the various competitors which they were called upon to give at frequent intervals. These doubts were quite unnecessary. Statistics are dull only when they are meaningless, or hundreds of schoolboys would not learn the first-class batting averages off by heart.

It must have been disconcerting to have to break off a purple patch about the effect of the sunlight on the red Italian machines in order to announce that warrant officer Dal Molin, for example, had completed his first lap at a speed of 286 miles per hour. But speeds and times were, after all, what listeners-in were chiefly concerned to hear, and the commentators were well-advised to give them in such profusion.

H. H.

'Close-ups' in Radio

SUNDAY'S première of the Philadelphia Orchestra on the air is especially significant in that it marks the eventual acceptance of radio by the conservative musical thought as an adequate means of providing for the wider distribution of good music. With the critical attention of these habituées of the concert hall directed upon it, certain defects of present-day radio technique have been the object of unfavorable comment. Chief among these is the matter of volume control—which has also been objected to since electrical recording methods have been introduced.

It is frequently said that the various rheostats and "microphone faders" are in the hands of men who are better qualified as electricians than as musicians. These men, it is pointed out, have formed the habit of endeavoring to maintain an even volume of sound, no matter how it may actually vary at its source. In particular they are accustomed to reinforce the more delicately soft passages very considerably.

Music lovers who are familiar with Mr. Stokowski's interpretation of various works in the Academy of Music concerts were warm in their praise of the quality of reproduction in every detail, but many of them were struck by the monotonous effect of this apparent "levelling" of volume. Some faint passages which in the concert hall called for intent listening if they were to be appreciated, fell from the loudspeakers so distinctly that the enchantment lent by distance was entirely lost.

It is the same question of "close-ups" which has agitated the critics of first the silent, and then the talking pictures. To anyone accustomed to the observation of real life or of stage plays the sudden enlargement of the principal characters in order that their facial expressions may be made more obvious by being spread over several yards of the screen, seemed at first both unnatural and unnecessary. Familiarity with this practice, however, caused these sudden changes of the observer's relation to the players, to pass unnoticed.

With the coming of "talkies" audiences were again called upon to accustom themselves to the inconsistency of changing from "close-ups" to "long shots" on the screen while the intensity of the speakers' voices remained precisely the same. It might have been supposed that if a player some 20 feet from the camera could be heard perhaps twice as loud as a natural voice close at hand, then when the talking lips suddenly extended halfway across the screen the voice would resemble an oracular thundering. But no, it usually remained the same.

The whole question seems based upon a decision between the advantages of representing things as they really are—or as they are given different degrees of emphasis. In the mind of an observer. Moving picture technique is working from the latter standpoint in most instances with great success. Peculiar angles and optical effects are used satisfactorily to indicate the internal reactions of a character to outward conditions and people. The camera, as it were, looks out through the eyes of one of the players with the perspective of his own mental viewpoint—instead of taking the position of an unbiased bystander. Where the latter might see a crowd of people, for instance, the former notices only the form and expression of one character which is closely related to him and is apparently surrounded with a flow of indefinite movement.

In the case of radio dramas and sketches much the same general ideas can be followed successfully—but when it comes to fine music in which "distance does lend enchantment" to many passages in a peculiarly effective way, it would seem that the actual sound should not be tampered with. The reason for the greater effectiveness of the unchanged orchestra playing is doubtless the fact that the music has already been prepared in accordance with long-established and well-tried technique which itself aims to produce the desired reactions in its hearers. To superimpose another technique upon it in a manner which interferes with its original effect can hardly add to the enjoyment of listeners.

The Listener Speaks

FRIDAY was a noteworthy day in radio for two reasons. Both music lovers and good "citizens of the world" had something to look forward to. The former were ready to welcome Walter Damrosch in the first of a new series known as "NBC Music Appreciation Hours."

These periods, beginning at 11 in the morning, are being prepared in conjunction with the Columbia University Teacher's College Rural Education Department. A full symphony orchestra and Mr. Damrosch himself, with interesting explanations in his own paternal style are the chief attractions offered. The series will continue until April 4.

All those, both in this continent and in other parts of the globe, who are interested in breaking down the barriers between the different political divisions of the world, eagerly awaited the talk by Ramsay MacDonald, which was scheduled for 71 NBC stations and various short-wave transmitters at 9 o'clock.

In concluding an interesting day of radiocasting Jesse Crawford was heard at 10:30 through Columbia in one of the best organ recitals he has given lately. It was appropriate that with the thought of peace in mind he selected a war-time song filled with the reaching out for peace—"Roses of Picardy." The possibilities of his instrument were shown in a Chinese novelty "A Lady Picking Mulberries"—in which the xylophone and various other attachments were brought into use.

The soloist, Miss Harriet Lee, chose "The Moonlight Reminds Me of You"—several choruses of which were served in Mr. Crawford's special style with all the trimmings possible.

The classics were touched upon in a Brahms Hungarian Dance, while light opera was represented by the perennial "Barcarolle" from the "Tales of Hoffman." Few things sound better toward bedtime than a good organ well played and Jesse Crawford on Fridays, and Lew White on Saturdays certainly do play well.

D. M.

Aircraft Radio Organization

THE two fastest growing industries in the country have been linked by the plan of the Federal Radio Commission to adapt radio facilities to the needs of aviation. The plan was announced Sept. 9 and officials at the Radio Commission announce that it has already been accepted in practical operation by the big aviation companies.

Recognizing from the outset that aviation's future was indissolubly interwined with radio, the commission has studied the question constantly since 1927 and has issued radio permits to airplanes only on a temporary basis, pending that time when a national and comprehensive plan could be worked out on a permanent basis. This plan is now in effect. It points the way directly to the time when every airplane will be required to carry radio equipment, and when constant two-way communication with the ground will be universal, and compulsory.

Universality Sought

The background of the formulation of the new plan is only now being explained. Its chief purpose is to retain the element of universality and flexibility. It is recognized that nothing in modern mechanics is changing more rapidly than the airplane and the radio set. To arrange a national system by which the one should be put at the service of the other on a basis that would be as workable for the future as for the present, offered great difficulties.

Conferences were held repeatedly with army, navy and Commerce Department officials. When William Starbuck, Commissioner of the First Zone, came to the commission, he gave the issue personal attention. It was largely the efforts of Mr. Starbuck, Ewell K. Jett, lieutenant, U. S. N. retired, and Geroud C. Gross, radio engineers of the commission, which created the present plan.

The airplane hovering over a landing field in a fog must have information from the ground, and must have it in a hurry. This sense of the time element in aviation's dependence on radio was a guiding consideration in the plan that was adopted. Another consideration was the extraordinary difference in climatic conditions and terrain which the commerce carriers of the skies encounter.

It was necessary to give the airplanes a choice of various frequencies that would be good in winter or summer, day or night flying; and similarly over mountains or lowlands. Frequencies were, accordingly, allocated on this basis, and only 40 per cent of the frequencies available for aviation were given out. The other 60 per cent were held in reserve pending development in the radio and aviation arts.

How Course Is Followed

Flying high overhead, an airplane equipped with radio apparatus to catch the beacon signals of the government's wireless "light houses" hears a constant stream of dots and dashes telling it the course. That is the radio beacon course along which the plane is traveling. These beacon bands are now sent out on frequencies between 285 and 315 kilocycles. As long as these sounds come in, the pilot knows that he is headed toward his particular objective.

Many planes now carry receiving sets to catch these signals, and it was thought wise to put the universal "calling and working" frequency for itinerant planes down at 278 kilocycles, where the apparatus already in use could be adapted to bring in telephonic communication, with only a slight adjustment. An "itinerant plane" is merely a sport or private airplane, or a "taxi," that is not serving on a regular route. Another "calling frequency" was set at 3106 kilocycles, to be used not only for itinerant airplanes, but for transport airplanes as well.

Naturally most attention was given to the transport air lines, for it is believed commercial aviation will have its great success here. The first thing the commission did was to prepare a master map. That map showed the location of every air station, every navigational aid, and every air radio frequency already assigned in the country. From this map the commission correlated the present air lines into four great groups. To each group—including, of course, competing and divergent companies—the commission assigned specific frequencies.

Because the chains happened to be drawn in colored lines on the master map, the so-called chains, or routes, received the names of four colors—brown, blue, green and red. Then in addition, because Pan American Grace Airways, and Pan American Airways, were over water, and flying to South America, they received additional frequencies. Future air companies established over these or neighboring routes will be assigned corresponding frequencies. In the future the commission plans to establish new and different chains; and new and different aviation frequencies. The air stations licensed by this plan will give their service to the sky navigators without discrimination. Whether airship, or airplane, the new plan simplifies radio service, and makes it easier to use the radio facilities upon which all future flying will depend.

Ceco's Comedian

HENRY BURBIG, who has just signed an exclusive contract to appear each Monday evening on the program of the Ceco Couriers from 8:30 to 9 p. m. is best known for his parodies on famous works of poetry and prose which he presents in Jewish dialect. It is interesting to know that Mr. Burbig's feature leads in mail for he has received 40,000 letters since he has been on these programs. On some of his former presentations, he has given parodies on the poems of Robert W. Service, Rudyard Kipling, and some of his future programs are to include "Levy at the Bat," "The Serap" and other comedy numbers.

The humorous entertainer writes all his own material, and did so when he was in vaudeville, in which he was a Hebrew comedian. He has also made some parody records for Columbia disks including "Little Red Riding Hood" and "The Three Bears."

Asked what he thought of the future of radio, Mr. Burbig said: "I believe that in five years, everything will be canned music. All the performer will have to do is to make his record and go off, and the program will go on the air just the same. You cannot detect the difference between canned music as it is presented now in broadcasting."

HENRY BURBIG

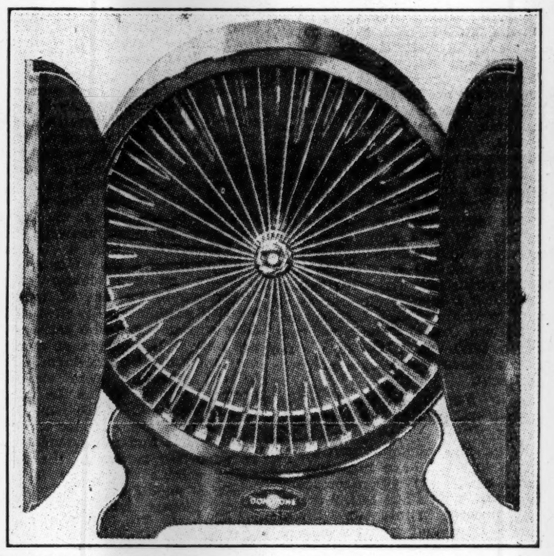
"Radiocasting to me is a very simple matter," said Mr. Burbig in conclusion. "I will admit that I was self-conscious at first, but when we pay thorough attention to the script, our fears are eliminated and we forget about ourselves."

T. R. N.

British African Service

By the middle of the summer next year it is expected that the weekly London-East Africa service as far as Mwanza on Lake Victoria will be opened. The next year should see the Cairo-Cape Town route in operation. The East African service will mean a saving of a fortnight for passengers and mails.

SPEAKER HAS 35 GONGS



The Donotone, With Its 35 Ringing Chimes Surrounding the Bell From Which the Sound Proceeds.

British Radio Exhibition

London

THOUGH no outstanding innovation in radio was to be found in this year's Radio Exhibition at Olympia, such as the screen-grid valve of 1928, there was observable a marked increase in finish and general efficiency. Manufacturers of receiving sets have had plenty of notice of the impending change in radiocasting conditions, owing to the "regional" policy of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

This has involved the building of a new transmitting station some 15 miles outside London with a power of 50 KW as compared with the 3 KW station in Oxford Street. Before the end of the year the new station at Potters Bar will be sending out alternative programs on wavelengths of 356 and 261 meters. This will mean the scrapping of many an old unselective crystal set and its replacement with more up-to-date apparatus.

The most striking feature of the exhibition was the very great number of portable and transportable receivers on view. The difference in these is that the portable is light and conveniently enough carried to be taken in the car or pleasure boat, while the transportable is a bigger, heavier proposition although it can be moved from room to room without much trouble. The suit case type does not seem so popular this year as the cabinet. These receivers are made with from two to seven valves, the larger ones being intricate and beautifully made instruments, guaranteed to receive all the principal continental stations under good conditions in addition to the British.

It was noticeable that British firms have followed the American lead in designing sets to take their current from the mains. Under the slogan "just plug in, that's all" many well-designed and attractive-looking sets were shown to work off alternating mains. In this connection too, many firms were showing so-called "eliminators," which do away with batteries and accumulators and deliver direct current in varying voltages as required. The majority of these are for high-tension current only, a few are for low-tension, and fewer still are arranged for both high, low, and grid-bias. For country dwellers who have no electric current the dry batteries and accumulators, both H. T. and L. T. are provided.

The most popular class of set is the 3-valve, one of these valves being the screen-grid H.F. followed by a detector and pentode. The effect is about equal to the 5-valve set of a couple of years back. In practically all cases the screen-grid valve is shielded and in the higher-powered ultra-selective sets shielding is universal.

In loudspeakers a large variety of the moving coil units are offered, these being very popular with the extra power now obtainable, though often the amateur does not realize that a considerable increase of H.T. current is absolutely necessary if value is to be obtained from the modern super-power valve. The cone type for lower-powered sets is still much in evidence and lends itself to decorative effects and can be easily toned in to match a color scheme.

Quite a new departure in loudspeaker design is the Donotone. In this, reproduction is achieved by means of 35 tuned gongs. These gongs are of the same type as the coil spring used in clocks on which the hammer strikes. Each gong is separated from the others and responds to its own note, the resonances being broken up by vibration.

A useful departure in this year's exhibition was the provision of a large number of sound-proof rooms for the demonstration of loudspeakers. In addition to these facilities the different stands were connected up to the London radiocasting station so that loudspeakers could be heard on the different stands.

One of the most novel sets might appeal to those who want to get a variety of programs with a minimum of knob-twiddling. This was a 20-button automatic set, guaranteed to tune in any one of 20 stations by pushing down a button. Presumably no responsibility is taken for climatic conditions or the wandering from its wavelength by the desired station.

"By the Stocking"

A story is told illustrating the growth of private flying. A private owner who had to land owing to engine trouble spotted a wind "stocking" on a mast. On landing he asked some boys why it was there. They replied: "Mr. Jones keeps a Moth in his garden and always takes off from this field."

Overcoat Song for Byrd

EVEN Commander Richard Byrd, away down near the South Pole, sends in for a radio request number. He wanted to hear "Button Up Your Overcoat." And this apt number for the listeners in the frigid zone was sent through the ether to the Byrd expedition by Station 2YA in New Zealand.

The message reads as follows:

"The members of the Byrd expedition wintering on the Ross Ice Barrier, in the Antarctic, listen to your programs from 9:30, New Zealand time, until 2YA signs off. The program is tuned in after 'Taps' has sounded down here, and all the boys are tucked away in their sleeping bags. It brings to us pleasant memories of a delightful visit to Wellington and the hospitality of the people of New Zealand that we so much enjoyed.

"For the last two months we have heard repeated references over the radio to a new American song hit entitled 'Button Up Your Overcoat, You Belong to Me.' If this has found its way to New Zealand the boys would like to hear it some night.

"From the bottom of the world we send cordial good wishes and renew our appreciation of your nightly programs."

The 2YA announcer stated, in opening a special rendition for Commander Byrd and his aides:

"Hullo, Antarctics! Hullo, Little America! We thank you for your radiogram. It pleases us to learn that you listen in nightly to 2YA, New Zealand, and your message brings home forcibly again to people what a wonderful annihilator of space and what a wonderful maker of friends radio is. In regard to the song you mention, we are fortunate in having just received a recording from America. We will broadcast the record this evening and again next Saturday.

"We are glad that 2YA is received so well in Antarctica, and at a future date we shall be pleased to stage a special American program for you fellows at Little America. In the meantime we send you greetings from New Zealand and wish you good luck. We can assure you that everyone in this country is following the fortunes of your expedition."

A Bicycle and Radio

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Isolation of Central Australia is being conquered by wireless communication and lonely settlers are rejoicing over the fine philanthropic enterprise of the Australian Inland Mission—an organization of great initiative. In Australia the Rev. J. Andrew Barber is known as "the flying parson." He has covered thousands of miles of the interior in a plane which has a cruising range of 800 miles.

There is a strip of country on the west side of Queensland, on the border of the Northern Territory, about 1200 miles long and 600 miles in width where there are no telegraph or telephone lines. Until wireless came along the residents in this region were as isolated as if at the South Pole. The Australian Inland Mission authorities have been experimenting with wireless transmitting and receiving sets. An Adelaide citizen, Alfred Traeger, has invented a transmitting and receiving set which is so light that it can be carried on a bicycle. It weighs 30 pounds, is foolproof, easily worked, and has a range of about 600 miles.

The A. I. M. is placing 15 of these sets in country not provided with telegraph or telephone, and they are proving most satisfactory. The mission has a "mother" station at Cloncurry, Queenl., and the baby sets by permission of the Postmaster-General, are now used for transmitting telegrams. The work of the A. I. M. has been one of the most potent factors in the development of Central Australia. For years the mission has been organizing religious services, and it has now established in the heart of the continent a large, well-equipped building for the comfort of the residents who, for a considerable period, have been cut off from the amenities of city life. Mr. Barber has performed really heroic work in ministering to them, and he was the first to take to these far-away, scattered communities, where families are separated by hundreds of miles, the wonderful privilege of wireless, a small, crude set having been attached to his bicycle.

The boon of social and business facilities in Central Australia have been expanded immeasurably since Aug. 4, when the first train ran through from Adelaide to Alice Springs. This was the inaugural passenger train which runs fortnightly and occupies two days in the journey. In addition to modern dining and sleeping accommodation, an electric freezing apparatus is installed, insuring complete preservation of food.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 17

Rhythmic Music

"Three Kings and a Queen" (WJZ Chain). May Breen, ukulele soloist; Peter De Rose, pianist; William Daniels, tenor, and Andy Sannella, saxophone and guitar. 7:15 p. m.

Vincent Lopez' Kylectroneers (United-WJZ Chain). Featured medley of songs 10 years back. 7:30 p. m. Max Dolin leads on west coast. 8:30 p. m.

"Musical Moods" (Coward - WEAF Chain). Modern melodies, ending with "Serenade for Four Violins." 7:30 p. m.

Phil Cook; "Scrappy" Lambert; Welcome Lewis; Cavaliers; Ben Pollock's orchestra (Fleischmann-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Mr. Cook, a black-face comedian, a writer and singer of original lyrics, a philosopher of song and a well-known radio performer, will write and present two humorous skits. 8 p. m.

Dance Orchestra; soloists; male quartet (Gold Seal-CBS). 9:30 p. m.

"Musketeers" (KGO, KPO, KOMO). 11 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Singers" (Seiberling-WEAF Chain). Opposite ends of the vocal register—"Who Is Sylvia?" by James Melton, tenor; and "When Basso Profundo Sings Low C," by Wilfred Glenn, bass. 9 p. m.

"Melody Moments" (Jack Frost-WEAF Chain). Brahms, Bizet, Delibes and Friml by orchestra under Eugene Ormandy. Two solos by Oliver Smith, tenor. 9:30 p. m.

"The Olympians" (KGO). "Italian Salad," a burlesque on grand opera. 7 p. m.

Orchestral

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Characteristic favorites by Ketelbey and Rimsky-Korsakoff. 11:15 p. m.

Hotel St. Francis Salon Orchestra (KGO). Light opera program. 4 p. m.

Stanislas Bem's Little Symphony Orchestra (KGO). Conducted by Eugenia Bem, his talented wife, from Drury Lane, Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco. 6 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

Midweek Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet renditions on the theme of guidance. 7 p. m.

Recitals

Mary McCoy, soprano; Lannie Ross, tenor; Muriel Pollock, pianist; Hugo Mariani, conductor (WEAF Chain). National Broadcasting and Concert Bureau period. 11 p. m.

"Green Room" (KGO, KFI, KPO) West coast artists. 10 p. m.

Symphonic

Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor (Standard—NBC Pacific). Exclusively for radio. Of interest are several parts of the "Sleeping Beauty Ballet" of Tchaikovsky, Strauss' "Perpetuum Mobile," and the "Bacchanale" from "Samson and Delilah." 7:30 p. m.

Educational

School Broadcast (Standard—NBC Pacific). Here's a commendable idea. This period which is divided into two parts, for children of different ages, will be devoted exclusively to a description of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and its conductor, referred to above, with a word and picture analysis of the evening program. 11 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Hedda Gabler" (CBS). Scene from Hendrik Ibsen's most moving play, by Eva Le Gallienne and Sayre Crawley of the Civic Repertory Theater. 6:30 p. m.

"Law of God and Man" (CBS). By Arthur Walden, the well-known dog team breeder and racer. Double male quartet and Emil Velazco, organist. "Fires of Men" period. 7:30 p. m.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent-WJZ Chain). Did you know that the character of "Sylvester" was a young Negro lad known as "Snowball" whom Freeman Gosden's mother took in at his home in Richmond? 11:15 p. m.

"Midas" (NBC Pacific). He of the golden touch in the "House of Myths" period. 3 p. m.

"Memory Lane" (KGO, KGW). Life in the "Mauve Decade." 9 p. m.

Two Pianos

Phyllida Ashley and Aileen Fealy (KGO). Four hand arrangements of some rapid-tempoed and sprightly classics. 9:30 p. m.

Savings Deposits Increase in Belgium

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—Deposits in the National Savings Bank have greatly increased since the beginning of the year.

In August 172,000,000 francs were put on deposit, being 70,000,000 francs in excess of withdrawals. Since the beginning of the year the total deposits have amounted to 655,000,000 francs.

Write Enna Jettick Shoes, Auburn, N. Y., for name of your nearest dealer.
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EDUCATIONAL

State Inspection of England's Private Schools Recommended

By W. W. HILL

London

SHOULD private schools be permitted, or should all children be compelled to attend the state schools? This question from time to time arises in Great Britain. Dr. James Kerr, late of the London County Council staff, in the course of a recent lecture, advocated compulsory primary education for all children in state schools up to at least 11 years of age, so that in their early years all should have equal opportunities. If this step were taken, he argued, they would soon eradicate what had come to be known as the inferiority complex. He was against the opinion that there should be one kind of education for children of the governing classes and another for working class children.

Another strong reason advanced for the suppression of private schools is that indicated by the following excerpt from an article by G. Bernard Shaw: "If you are a distressed gentlewoman starting to make a living, you can still open a little school; and you can easily buy a second-hand brass plate, inscribed Pestalozzian Institute, and nail it to your door. . . . Or you can buy a cheaper plate, inscribed Kindergarten, and imagine, or leave others to imagine, that Froebel is the governing genius of your crèche."

The attack on the private school in this quotation is not on class grounds, but on grounds of inefficiency. And it is this consideration which rouses the strongest opposition to the continuance of private schools.

According to Mr. Proctor, organizer of children's care to the Northumberland Education Committee, the majority of private schools in England are hopelessly inefficient, and this statement is apparently applicable not to a single education area, but throughout the length and breadth of the country. In a paper he read at a conference of school attendance superintendents, he described a small private venture school in a four-roomed house in a narrow street; seven children (the whole school) were herded in a room about 10 feet square and crowded with ordinary household furniture, and two of the seven were standing because there was not room for chairs for them (although "they had a turn on one or other of the seats").

Solution of Problem

Yet in spite of the existence of many inefficient private schools, educational opinion, on the whole, is not in favor of Dr. Kerr's solution. Compulsory state education for all children is regarded as an unwarrantable interference with the rights of parents to have their children educated according to their own ideas. The solution to the difficulty which is most widely supported is that proposed by a deputation from the Association of Headmistresses of Secondary Schools, which, waited not long ago upon the Minister for Education in the late Government.

They were sent by the conference of their association to convey to him the following resolutions:

(1) That a survey of private schools is indispensable to the progress of educational efficiency, and such a survey should be undertaken as soon as may be practicable, with a view to drawing up a list of efficient private schools; (2) (a) that no new private school should be opened of which the prinicpal and a proportion of the staff are not registered teachers; (b) that rate-aided schools should not be established in a neighborhood suitably and efficiently served by existing schools.

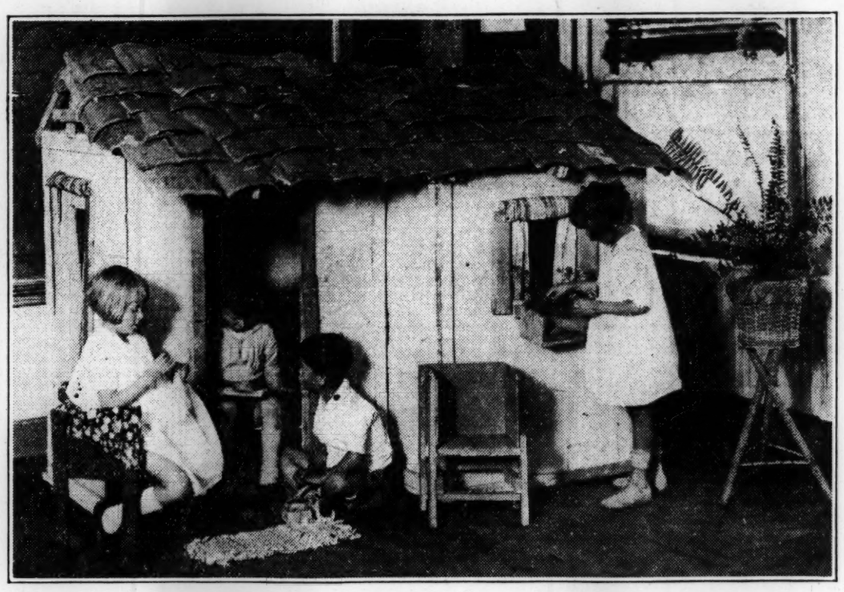
Since these resolutions were passed the Association of Education Committees also has taken the step of asking the Board of Education to cause all private schools to be publicly inspected, in the interests of efficiency.

Satisfactory to Educationists

The resolutions mentioned in the preceding paragraph cover the field in a manner acceptable to most British educationists. In the first place, the list of efficient private schools would be a useful guide to parents, and schools not on the list would very soon disappear for want of pupils. Secondly, the interests of educational efficiency would be safeguarded by the fact that every school in the future would have to employ qualified teachers (teachers on the Register). And in the third place, where efficient private schools are doing good work and are supplying all the needs of the locality they would not be subject to the menace of the competition of publicly financed schools.

As against a universal compulsory state system of education, this dual system of both state and private schools has points which appeal to many parents and educationists. There would be an element of variety in education which is very desirable and which would meet the requirements of that large body of citizens who prefer to exercise their own judgment in choosing a school for their children. Teachers would be released from the danger of being mere cogs in a machine. They would get into closer contact with parents and thus foster a better understanding. Further, there would be scope for experiment and new ideas. The private school would inevitably be more free to try out new and original methods; further, the whole care of the child could be undertaken by private schools in cases where home conditions demand that such shall be done.

Variety and freedom are the breath of life to education; at the same time efficiency and genuineness are essential. These several elements are the product of a state system combined with a properly supervised and certified system of efficient private schools.



First Graders of This School in Pasadena Construct a Miniature House, Such as This One, and Through Home Activities Take First Steps in Developing Community Consciousness.

The House Plan at Harvard College

II—Advantages and Disadvantages

By CHARLES FRANKLIN THWING
President Emeritus of Western Reserve University

THE specific advantages which, it is believed, will come to Harvard, and indirectly and eventually to other colleges, from such a housing of students, are of a fundamental value. Among these advantages is, first, better health of students. The improvement which many colleges have made within a score of years in guarding the health of their men and women is fundamental and significant. There is the need of obliging students to take better care of themselves in the daily routine. The need is for a constant and wise intellectual and physical oversight. Such oversight should insure proper food, proper sleep, proper exercise. At present the public cafeteria is apt to work contrary to the student's best well-being. A high stool at a counter is not a desirable seat for regular occupancy for lunch or for dinner! A seat at a counter is not good for talk, and talk is a pretty important part of the life of students. The student, too, is careless of his sleep. If his night seldom ends too early, it does often begin too late. The Oxford Gate system need not be installed, but provision for a reasonable amount of sleep should be insured. The student should have large-minded and large-hearted physical guardianship.

A second advantage, derived in part from the preceding, is greater intellectual efficiency. A wiser use of time, a better understanding of proportional values, an effective system of work would inevitably result from the House Plan. The amount of time which students waste is appalling. Students know they are great wasters and they lament the fact; but they are puzzled and perplexed over means of prevention. It is ever to be remembered that in the promotion of intellectual efficiency, physical and moral conditions are of the highest co-operative value. If the more evident purpose of the college is to get intellectual results, as it is, these results can be secured only as the body is maintained in proper health, as the personal morale is sound, and as the environment creates and nourishes incentives to hard work. The House Plan would help all students to become economical and efficient workers.

A third advantage is found in the constant association of immature thinking with mature thinking. No better fortune can happen to a man young, immature, ambitious, able, than coming under the direct influence of mature, strong, sympathetic thinking. No amount of systematized knowledge approaches the worth of such an intimacy. Personality brings out personality. What richness of opportunity is thus offered to the house master and to the student.

Valuable Contacts

In this plan also is included a proper introduction to the best and diverse life of the college. If a student comes to college as one of a group, if he comes from Andover, Exeter or Groton, the approach is relatively, though not wholly, easy. But even in such happy conditions, the entrance is liable to be beset with mistakes. But if the student comes, as many do, alone, or with only one or two companions, the introduction often means loneliness, discontent, ending not infrequently in depression and loss of working power. The present freshman dormitories do avoid such lamentable conclusions. The installation of a general system of introduction at Harvard, or at other colleges would prove to be likewise profitable to every upper classman.

Another advantage, it is the fifth, lies in the proper combination of unity and diversity of college life. College life is a unit, yet as a unit it is composed of many parts. The student is liable to miss the sense of its oneness. College life has vast diversities and differences; it is yet cohesive. The student is liable to see only one or two of the many and diverse elements. He thus may be influenced only or chiefly by these elements upon which he fixes attention. College life is both statical and progressive. The student is prone to think of the statical only and to forget its forward-looking, its richer and ever-enriching, movement. The sense of unity comes to him from the common living together, from the common playing together, from the common working together, from the common fellowship. Diversities spring from the rivalry of the different sets of a single house and from the competitions of different houses. Diversity also is made from the differences of the subjects of study, from the different methods of study and also from the natural differences of moods and of atmospheres which prevail in the different houses.

A sixth advantage is of a less definite but of a no less important character. "Harvard indifference" has for more than 50 years been regarded as a symbol, although a minor one, of the college. In fact, dear "Stubby" Child once asked the members of a junior class to write a theme on the subject "Nil Admirari," a phrase which has been supposed to represent the Harvard mood and point of view. This indifference has often been interpreted as snobbishness. "You can always tell a Harvard man, but you can't tell him much." The House Plan should do a bit toward the removing of seeming "indifference." Indifference and snobbishness are born of a lack of humanness. They come from an excess of a certain type of individualism. The life of the house should trim off the eccentricities of individualism. It should substitute the simple element of the human for the complex of peculiarities, and should make humanness take the place of the unhumanness of snobbishness.

The last advantage which I shall name is the advantage of a proper introduction to life itself. Of course the whole college experience under any and every condition and form is an introduction to life. The diversities of human academic types, the exultations, the depressions and the despairs, the triumphs and the defeats, the experience of the like and of the unlike motives moving men, the understanding of the diverse ideals which put men before themselves, the different methods of their struggle toward achieving these ideals, are a piece of human life, even if small in content and narrow in relation. But the life of the house is a piece also of life, yet of a somewhat different sort. For in this home life the student comes into firmer grip with his fellows; he sees his companions more closely; he understands them more intimately, he co-operates with them more constantly and completely. Altruism becomes more normal and commanding.

Things to Be Avoided

Such are a few of the advantages which seem to me to lie in the House Plan for Harvard, and indirectly and eventually for every college.

Of course there are perils, perils of many sorts, perils fundamental as well as superficial. There are perils of unwise methods of the control of the student's life, habits, doings. There are perils of the unwise choice of heads and other officers of each house, although the officers already chosen give clear evidence of acceptableness. There are the perils of unwise social distinctions within a certain house or between houses. There are the perils lying in excessive prohibitions of freedom. There are the perils of bad housekeeping, and especially of unsatisfactory food, a condition to which students are and ought to be especially alert. In thinking of these perils, numerous and diverse, one does not forget the experience of President Wilson at Princeton. President Wilson attempted to abolish the "clubs" at Princeton, "clubs" representing a well established academic system. His attempt was foreordained to failure by reason of his method. It was the method of absolutism, of abolition. The Harvard proposition is not absolutism, but opportunity; not abolition, but creation.

For Harvard, as for every college contemplating such construction, the cost is a matter of moment. The cost at Harvard of six dormitories is not far from $11,000,000, which in round numbers represents Mr. Harkness's bounty. The cost for almost any urban college of New England in building a dormitory, as for Harvard, will prove to be about $4000 a single room. For a house, therefore, to hold 250 men the expense is about $1,000,000.

At I have tried to intimate in the preceding paragraphs, the value of the Harvard House Plan is not confined to Harvard. The value belongs to every college, and especially to every large college. The value should prove to be an example of the worth of the human element in the higher education. It should also serve to illustrate a method for filling the most urgent need of that education—the need of giving to undergraduates incentives to and inspirations for hard, diligent, absorbing study. Professional students of law and medicine work tremendously. They set before themselves definite aims, they use direct methods, and summon strong forces in gaining these aims. The purpose of the undergraduate is not, and ought not to be, so definite. But this lack of definiteness should be made up by great incentives, incentives found in himself, incentives quickened by noble environment and inspiring personalities. Such an environment and such personalities the Harvard House Plan represents.

Widening Appreciation as Key to Social Studies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sacramento, Calif.

TRAINING for citizenship begins early in the Pasadena schools, where the program for elementary education takes into consideration that the child is a social being; and where considerable attention is given to the development of civic consciousness as well as to building up an attitude of international friendliness.

This is done in a simple and practical manner through projects which gradually introduce a wider range of interests and activities.

Naturally, the early consciousness of the child centers about the home and the family. So in the kindergarten he is allowed to make very simple furniture for the home—a miniature house is constructed later. Then his interest is directed toward the activities of the home, his own place in it and his responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities and contributions of the other members of the family to the home group.

The Larger Group

Later he is encouraged to think about the larger group, the community in which he lives, and to appreciate the service rendered by others. He learns of the duties of the postman, the fireman and the policeman, and finds that each of these belong to a certain group or organization which is serving the entire community.

Just as he learned to make furniture for the home, and later participates in the use and enjoyment, management and duties of the miniature house constructed in the first grade, in the second grade he helps to plan and build a miniature city and takes part in its various activities; the operation of stores, the bank, the library and city hall. In working on community projects, the spirit of co-operation is developed and a noticeable result is the growth in power to co-operate with others which the child exhibits.

After he gets a clear idea of the groups which make up his city, he is encouraged to think about the surrounding country. The child grows in the power of expression by telling the class of his trip to the seashore or the mountains. He also learns of the interdependence of communities and that they must co-operate to secure good roads and other mutual advantages.

Stepping Into the Past

In the third grade his horizon widens, he becomes conscious of the past and the study of history is begun. He learns how the children lived in colonial days. The next step is to build up a knowledge of the children of other lands. The objective here is to create an early attitude toward international friendliness.

During the study of the children of Holland and the children of Japan, the girls dress dolls in native costumes and the boys build Dutch and Japanese houses of cardboard. The little students act out stories of how these other children live, and gain an intimate idea of their manners, customs and holiday celebrations.

Later the study of Carpenter's text, "Around the World With Children," further develops in the school children a world consciousness, which is becoming so necessary since our methods of communication and transportation are bringing all countries closer.

The activities in which the children engage in the Pasadena elementary schools are selected with the purpose of giving them those attitudes, habits, skills and facts of information which they use through life. The various projects carried on during the activity periods are a valuable source of material for the regular lessons.

Arithmetic is much more fun when one figures the cost of Father Vedder's windmill, and the money he made selling tulips. Talking over their activities and discussing their plans provides an excellent opportunity for oral English. Geography, history and all studies are more interesting when the child desires knowledge to further his projects.

A wise balance is maintained between the different types of activities. Some are chosen because they tend to practical efficiency in everyday matters, others to teach the child a wise use of leisure and to cultivate the sense of enjoyment. Besides learning to co-operate with others, the child learns to do for others and to appreciate what is done for him.

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The fall term has begun with a full enrollment; however, applications for the spring semester, for the school year 1930-31 and for Camp Principia, 1930 season, may now be placed on file. Catalogue and other literature will be sent upon request.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Japan.
2. About 25,000 miles, or the circumference of the earth.
3. Approximately one foot.
4. In Louisville, Ky., in 1834.
5. The music comes only to the player of the instrument by means of headphones.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PURDUE NEEDS LINE STRENGTH

One of Best-Balanced Backfields in "Big Ten"—Starts With Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—With W. R. Welch '30, E. F. Caraway '30 and G. W. Harmeson '30 available as the nucleus for what promises to be one of the best-balanced backfields in the "Big Ten," the biggest problem in the Purdue University football camp is rebuilding the forward wall. "With our backfield problem seemingly solved, unless the unexpected happens," said Coach James M. Phelan, "our success or failure in the Intercollegiate Conference title race will likely depend on the strength of our line." The team started the season with a 26-to-14 win over Kansas State Agricultural College.

Welch, a leading Conference halfback last season, will be a permanent fixture in the backfield. He is one of the most dependable kickers of the Conference, an accurate passer, capable pass receiver, and as a ball carrier he has an unusual combination of speed, deception and power that makes him effective at off-tackle smashes. Other returning halfbacks who are expected to break into the lineup regularly are Harold Chasey '31; J. D. Schwartz '31, R. A. Doyle '30 and H. R. Kissell '31, all fast, but small men, J. C. Purvis '32, one of the outstanding backs from last year's freshman squad, may spring a surprise and forge to the front as a varsity back.

Caraway remains as the only fullback of experience, although M. A. Meyer '30, reserve last season, has some experience and may get a chance to play more frequently. However, Phelan is pinning a lot of hope on A. J. Yunevitch '32, a sturdy fullback from the freshman eleven of last season who gave promise of developing into a player of varsity caliber.

Harmeson at Quarter

Harmeson, the speedster stylist of the eleven, who, in addition to being a capable ball carrier and passer, is a clever field general, will undoubtedly be firmly fixed at quarterback, with W. H. Creamer '31 as a likely replacement. However, if W. A. Fulton '32, R. M. Hatfield '32, J. A. White '32, or G. R. Weaver '32, pilots from the freshman squad, show any unusual promise, Harmeson may be shifted to halfback to allow him to take more advantage of his ball-carrying ability.

Purdue's obstacle in developing a strong line comes in finding a center. An entire veteran line, from end to end, was lost by graduation last spring, and included in the group were B. W. Dreyer and Harvey S. Olson, the two veterans who divided all of the time at center. K. F. Lange '30 and J. A. Clusserath '31 remain as the only centers with any experience, and it is likely that the new center will be selected from a sophomore group made up of R. A. Chubb, C. L. Miller and W. H. Ruskaup, or T. E. Berkman '31.

Two lettermen, H. J. Buttner '31 and G. T. Stears '31, are expected to carry the majority of the work as guards during the early part of the season at least, with G. H. Boots '30, J. M. Christman '31, D. D. Trimble '31, and H. A. Kaumeier '30, reserves last season, as probable replacements, along with Samuel Voinoff '32 and L. H. Sherbeck '32, promising candidates from the 1928 freshman eleven.

Reserve Strength Needed

Development of reserve strength will be the biggest difficulty at tackle, for E. N. Sleight '30 and E. G. VanBibber '31, lettermen of last season, are expected to draw the regular assignments. E. T. Boswell '32 stands a good chance of breaking into the regular lineup as do B. J. Brugge '31 and W. J. Bahler '31. P. T. Harmon '30, eligible after two years of scholastic difficulty, will also make his bid for a place.

At ends, W. C. Woerner '30 and W. J. Mackle '30, two speedy, but small men of experience, will have the early advantage, but are exepcted to be pushed later in the season by P. R. Calvert '32, E. A. Moon '32 and R. C. Montanus '32, sophomores who showed ability as freshmen

No captain has been elected for the 1929 eleven, and Coach Phelan plans to appoint a leader for the team just before each of the eight games that make up Purdue's most strenuous schedule in years. The Purdue schedule follows:

Oct. 12—University of Michigan; 19—DePauw University; 26—Purdue at University of Chicago.
Nov. 2—Purdue at University of Wisconsin; 9—University of Mississippi; 16—University of Iowa; 23—Purdue at Indiana University.

Borotra Defeats Tilden 10-8, 9-7

Latter Represents England in Tennis Series Against France

LONDON (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, was defeated in straight sets by Jean Borotra, the bounding Basque of France, in a thrilling tennis match at the Queens Club today. The scores were 10—8, 9—7. Although Tilden has usually been able to defeat Borotra, he was clearly outplayed this time by the agile, impetuous Frenchman.

The American champion representing Britain in a series of international matches between the leading tennis clubs of France and England, defeated the young French player, Christian Boussus, Friday, by scores of 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Alain Gerbault, French veteran who recently returned from a world yacht tour, failed to win a game against the Britisher, O. G. N. Turnbull, who won in love sets.

Boussus, paired with his young countryman, René de Buzalet, turned the tables in a doubles match, the French youths defeating Tilden and the South African, P. D. B. Spence, 6—4, 6—4.

TWO WORLD RECORDS MADE

WHITINSVILLE, Mass. (AP)—Miss Jan McSheehy, United States backstroke swimming champion, Friday night shattered two world records while swimming against time in the Whitin Memorial pool. She set a record for the 200-yard backstroke at 2m. 43.3s., and for the 300-yard backstroke at 4m. 22.2s. The former 200 record was 2m. 46.1s., and was set by Miss Eleanor Holm. Miss McSheehy herself was the holder of the 300-yard record at 4m. 23.3s.

HOWLEY TO MANAGE BALL CLUB

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Daniel P. Howley, former manager of the St. Louis American League baseball team, is ready to manage a major league club in 1930. Here to visit with friends, Howley said he was not at liberty to divulge the name of the club. "The news of my appointment will have to come from the club owners, not from me," Howley asserted. "The announcement probably will be made within a few days."

MISS WILLIAMS IN THE FINAL ROUND

To Face Miss Gladman for the Mexican Tennis Title

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Miss Marion Williams, a comparative unknown, advanced to the final round of the Mexican national singles tennis championships Friday, defeating Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, 6—3, 8—6. Miss Williams' opponent in the finals Sunday will be Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, who defeated Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank of San Francisco Friday, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

In the men's doubles, Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall eliminated Ricardo and Carlos Tapia, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3, and gained the right to meet John W. Van Ryn and Benjamin F. Gorchakoff in the final round.

Miss Williams and Miss Cruickshank advanced to the final of the women's doubles by defeating Mrs. Trini Septien and Mrs. Eugenia Villain, 6—1, 6—3.

In the quarterfinals of the mixed doubles, Miss Williams and Mercur eliminated Ricardo and Miss Maria Tapia, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Cruickshank and Gorchakoff defeated Eduardo Mestre and Miss Lois Villarello, 6—4, 7—5, and Miss Cross and Hall defeated Claude Butlin and Mrs. Vincente Segura, 6—2, 6—1.

BUSH PITCHES CHICAGO CUBS TO FIRST WIN

(Continued from Page 1)

of the 1925 series between Pittsburgh and Washington, won the game and series for the Pirates, then came to bat to rap out a timely single, scoring both the men and putting the National Leaguers ahead for the first time in the series.

Pitching Is Brilliant

The emphasis continued to be placed heavily on brilliant pitching. Earnshaw struck out atleast one man in every inning except the sixth. His one bad spot, and with two strikeouts in the first and fourth, he totaled 10. This brings the Cubs strikeout total for the three games to 36, eight away from the series record for one club, made in six games in 1911 by the Giants and tied by the Yankees in eight games in 1912. Total strikeouts for both clubs are now 53, approaching the record of 82 which was made in eight games in 1921. It is safe to say that a record number of strikeouts for three games has been established for one club and for both clubs.

The Athletics were in a scoring position in the second, third, fourth, fifth and seventh innings, yet they scored in only the fifth. That speaks volumes for the pitching of Bush in the pinches.

Cheer for a Rally

It was beautiful weather for baseball. The crowd was unusually quiet until the late innings, when they cheered for rallies by the Athletics that never came. The home club was hitting the balls solidly and Earnshaw was going so well it seemed almost inevitable that the American leaguers would in their third straight game. Nine times out of 10, and possibly more than that, a pitcher working as well as Earnshaw worked, cutting the corners with unfailing accuracy with the exception of that one bad inning, would have won easily. Many fans are still wondering how he happened to lose; but every one of the fans in the park and those seated on the rooftops outside the park will say that either pitcher deserved to win and since it was Bush, so much the better for the Cubs and so much the better for a more interesting series.

The Cubs looked 100 per cent better than they did in the first two games. A team generally looks far better when it is winning than when it is losing, but even in defeat the constant surprise moves of Connie Mack make the Athletics ever dangerous. In the second inning with Dykes on third and Boley on first, two out and two strikes on Pitcher Earnshaw, Dykes was signaled to steal on the pitch, which he did. It was a complete surprise, upsetting even the veteran catcher. Taylor and Dykes slid under the ball safe; but the pitch was a strike, and the strike went over ahead of the runner, automatically retiring the batter and the side. Thus Dykes' run was not legal. The question is, "Did Earnshaw catch the signal? Was he supposed to hit it?"

Athletics Score In Fifth

The one Philadelphia run came in the fifth inning when Miller singled, bringing in Cochrane from second.

Hornsby and Cuyler increased their number of strikeouts each to six. The most times an individual has struck out is 10, George L. Kelly of the Giants doing that in 1921. English and McMillan ran their totals to four.

English, who committed his fourth error of the series, Friday, was applauded as he came to bat in the next inning. Another illustration that the baseball fan is, at heart, a real sportsman, a fact which a world series usually brings out forcibly. The score:

CHICAGO NATIONALS

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
McMillan, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
English, ss	4	1	0	0	0	2	1
Hornsby, 2b	4	1	2	3	2	1	0
Wilson, cf	3	0	2	4	3	0	0
Cuyler, rf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Stephenson, lf	4	0	1	2	4	0	0
Grimm, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Taylor, c	4	0	0	0	5	2	0
Bush, p	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	3	6	10	27	7	1

PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS

Bishop, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	4	0
Haas, cf	5	0	2	2	0	0	0
Cochrane, c	3	1	2	2	12	0	0
Simmons, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Miller, rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Dykes, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	5	0
Boley, ss	4	0	2	2	0	2	0
Earnshaw, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Summa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	1	9	9	27	8	1

*Batted for Earnshaw in the ninth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in—Hornsby, Cuyler 2, Miller. Two-base hits—Hornsby, Stephenson. Three-base hit—Wilson. Sacrifices—Simmons, Earnshaw. Left on bases—Chicago 6, Philadelphia 10. Bases on balls—By Earnshaw 2 (Wilson, Bush); by Bush 2 (Bishop, Cochrane). Struck out—By Earnshaw 10 (McMillan, English, Hornsby 2, Cuyler, Grimm, Taylor, Bush 3; by Bush 4 (Foxx, Earnshaw 2, Summa). Pitchers' record—Off Earnshaw 1 earned run; off Bush 1 earned run. Wild pitch—Bush. Time—2h. 9m. Umpires—Charles B. Moran, National League, at the plate; Roy Van Grafian, American League, first base; William J. Klem, National League, second base; William H. Dinneen, American League, third base.

FALL ROWING AT WISCONSIN

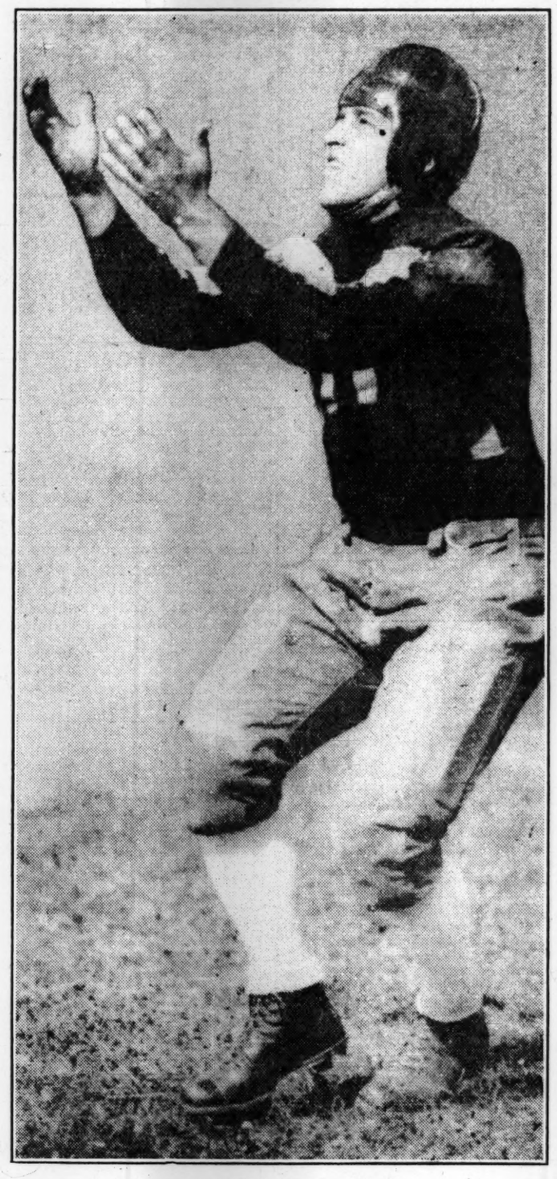
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—Fall rowing has been revived on Lake Mendota by Coach George Murphy at University of Wisconsin. The former Yale University freshman coach has three shells of Badger huskies cleaving the water daily. His first boat is made of varsity veterans—A. J. Ihde '31, Warren Drouet '30, G. D. Markel '31, M. G. Keehan '30, H. H. Zabel '31, M. L. Webber '31, L. E. Oberdeck '30, J. W. Sperling '30 and Capt. Eugene Goodman '30.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY RESULTS

Harvard 19, Holy Cross 53.
Northeastern 18, Tufts 38.

A 'Big Ten' Gridiron Leader



CAPT. WILLIS A. GLASSGOW '30
University of Iowa Football Team

SIDELINES

RECORDING the entry of substitutes in football games, often a confusing task for the umpire when flocks of reserves are rushed in, is to be simplified or complicated, according to the viewpoint, by a new system being tried out by Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia. A table is placed along the 50-yard mark and at this table sits an official scorer. At his right is a bench for the home team reserves, and at his left a bench for the visiting reserves. When a substitute is nominated by the coach, he reports to the scorer his name and the name of the player he is replacing. Going out on the field, the substitute repeats this information to the umpire, but the latter is relieved of the responsibility of making note and keeping record of it. The scorer will keep a record of the number of minutes played by each contestant and whether a player has entered the game once or twice. According to J. C. Tuesdale, director of athletics at Grinnell, who devised it, the system offers possibilities in saving time, avoiding delays when many substitutes are sent on in a short space of time.

University of Missouri and Iowa State College have maintained unbroken relations in football since 1908. Prior to the war Iowa State had the edge in the number of victories. Since 1919 Missouri has won every game except the 2-0 upset of 1923. The Tigers won last year by a score of 26 to 19.

University of Pennsylvania was unable to score against Franklin & Marshall on one occasion when within the 25-yard line, making it appear that the Red and Blue has its work cut out for this season, especially with a heavy schedule on tap. The customary tricky Pennsylvania plays require players with better than ordinary ability to execute them.

The Syracuse and University of Nebraska elevens have met intersectionally six times since 1917. Each team has won three times. John F. Meehan, present coach of New York University, was a member of the 1917 Syracuse eleven that defeated Nebraska, 10 to 9.

University of Pittsburgh and West Virginia probably have the oldest rivalry among college elevens meeting this early. Their rivalry dates back to 1893, when Pittsburgh was the Western University of Pennsylvania. There have been 23 meetings since, with the Panthers winning 15, West Virginia 8, and one ended in a tie.

Purdue and University of Michigan meet in football this season for the first time since 1900, despite the fact that both are members of the Western Conference.

It is not often that a high jumper is qualified to play tackle or guard on a football team, but such is the case at Harvard, where George M. Keuhn '32 is a promising high jumper and football lineman. He is 6ft. 2in. in height and weighs about 190 pounds.

In going South to play the University of Georgia, Yale has not only done a splendid thing in honoring her alumni who played such a prominent part in founding that fine university, but the Elis are repaying the Georgia football teams of the past for visiting New Haven to meet Yale on the Elis's gridiron. That all Georgia appreciates Yale's sportsmanship was clearly shown by the splendid crowd that surrounded the depot when the Yale party arrived, including Gov. L. G. Hardman of that State. Football may be overemphasized in some colleges, but there is no denying that it has good features which more than make up for the few objections which have been raised.

PRESIDENT HOPEFUL IN ACADEMY 'BREAK'

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover is hopeful that athletic relations between the United States Military Academy and the Naval Academy may be resumed in the near future.

There has been no indication at the White House, however, that the President would take an active hand in causing athletic differences between the two institutions to be settled. It was made known Friday that he was hopeful for an arbitration of the dispute which would bring the two service schools together on the athletic field.

New Cross-Country Material Reports

Princeton Has Six Newcomers and a New Coach to Build Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—A brand new cross-country team, with few exceptions, will represent Princeton University this season. Outside of Capt. Ridgeway Spencer '30, and four other members of the intercollegiate team of 1928, and five of the freshman team of last year, there are six newcomers on the squad who have never been listed before. A new coach, Kenneth Dougherty, though acting under the direction of the veteran Keene Fitzpatrick, who is too much occupied with acting as trainer to the football team, to devote the necessary time to the squad, will give Princeton a new lease of life in a sport which was at one time one of the leaders here, but has now lapsed badly.

Only two of those placing for the intercollegiates last year, J. R. Prior '31, and E. M. Morris Jr. '31, who took forty-sixth and forty-seventh places, are on the squad. Captain Spencer is also likely to do better this year, having landed in the ruck outside of the five, W. S. Dakin '30, and E. G Sweeney '31, have also had experience over the Van Cortlandt terrain.

The graduates from the freshman class are D. P. Meese, F. S. Wemyes, M. W. Sheppard, A. S. Maltman and H. P. Dawson, all of 1932. The best that any one could do last year was to finish in thirty-first place, so it was evident that new material was needed if Princeton was to make any showing at all.

So several members of the track team, both sophomores and juniors, have joined the squad, and this may help the new coach to work up some sort of a team for the dual meets at least. G. W. McKee '31, D. R. Post '31 and J. N. Page '31, are the upper class men to step in, while Stanley Bright Jr., W. O. Stout Jr. and Nelson McKenzie Bell are the sophomores.

The season of competition will get under way in about two weeks, when the Rutgers runners will visit Princeton on Oct. 25. Lafayette will be the other home run, with the usual visit to New Haven as a part of the football field day, the only other contest before the intercollegiates. The complete schedule is as follows:

Oct. 25—Rutgers College at Princeton.
Nov. 1—Lafayette College at Princeton; 15—Yale University at New Haven; 25—Intercollegiates at New York.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Toledo 7, Findlay C. 0.
Trinity 18, Dakota Wesleyan 0.
Dubuque 6, Wisconsin S. of M. 0.
Marietta 6, Otterbein 2.
Erskine 18, Wofford 14.
Augsburg 7, St. Paul Luther 6.
Detroit 21, Tulsa 6.
Grove City 27, John Carroll 6.
North Dakota 13, South Dakota 7.
Haskell 7, Baker 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 20, Hastings 6.
Occidental 26, New Mexico 0.
McKendree 9, Central Wesleyan 0.
Ouachita 25, Arkansas Teachers 12.
Furman 12, Presbyterian 0.
Phillips 6, Arkansas Tech. 3.
Randolph Macon 7, Lynchburg 6.
South Methodist 16, Austin 0.
Transylvania 9, Louisville 0.
Tuskegee Institute 24, 24th Infantry 7.
Birmingham-Southern 39, Mercer 7.
North Carolina 18, Georgia Tech. 7.
St. Francis 39, Salem 0.
Bethany 13, Ottawa 0.
McMurray 0, Howard Payne 0.
Trinity 13, Texas M. C. 6.
Clemson 26, N. C. State 0.
Maryville 15, King 6.
Florida 19, Auburn 0.
W. Tenn. Teachers 26, Caruthersville 0.

TOLLEY AND LORD HOPE SAIL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—C. J. H. Tolley, the British amateur golf champion, and Lord Charles Hope, who made the trip from Great Britain to Pebble Beach, Calif., to play in the recent United States amateur golf championship there, sailed for England Friday night on the Olympic.

SIX REGULARS BACK AT IOWA

Lack of Experienced Tackle Material Is Handicap to Coach B. A. Ingwersen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Lack of experienced tackle material, the stiffest sort of a schedule, loss of five of last year's regulars, and the absence of promising sophomore material, combined with an uncertain status in the Intercollegiate Conference, are causing modified expectations at the University of Iowa football camp. However, as the Hawkeye staff of six coaches, headed by Burton A. Ingwersen, has been drilling a large turnout of candidates, some measure of hope for a successful season may be held by Iowa's supporters.

This week-end will give the team its first hard testing with Ohio State as its opponent. The first two practice games were quite encouraging, and it is interesting to note that each resulted in a 46-to-0 victory for Iowa, Carroll being the first opponent and Monmouth the second.

Six Regulars Reported

Six regulars of the 1928 squad, which won three out of five Conference games, reported to form a nucleus for the 1929 edition of Ingwersen's year book. Assisting them were nine other major "I" winners, 15 minor lettermen, and some 14 mediocre sophomores. Eight of the major lettermen are on their last year of competition.

Capt. W. A. Glassgow '30 will lead the Old Gold brigade from his position as halfback. Coach Ingwersen had hinted the Hawkeyes' leading groundgainer of the past two seasons might be shifted to the quarterback post, but he played halfback against Monmouth.

Running mate for Glassgow will be M. A. Farroh '31, a powerful blocker, who seldom carries the ball. To fill the vacancy at fullback left by Mayes McLain, giant Cherokee, O. M. Sanen '32, most likely sophomore hopeful, received the call. L. B. Jensvold '31 is leading candidate for field general.

Magnussen at Center

On the line M. J. Magnussen '31 will be able to fill in at the center post. This experienced understudy for last year's captain, Richard H. Brown; P. S. Westra '30 and F. E. Roberts '30 are the veteran guards back, but Westra has been shifted to tackle.

Although there are end candidates in abundance, L. A. Reedquist '31 and G. N. Mastrogany '31 show the most promise.

Loss of Vincent Schleusner by ineligibility and Robert Jessen by graduation has caused the uncertainty which now exists concerning the development of two good tackles. Besides Westra H. E. Ely '31 and H. D. Piersel '32 are receiving extensive training in that position.

Other Major Letter Winners

Unless these two positions can satisfactorily be filled by the Old Gold mentor Iowa's chances of finishing what may possibly be her last "Big Ten" season in a high position are remote.

Other major letter winners of last year who have reported for the 1929 campaign include O. H. Pape '31, halfback; I. L. Nelson '31, quarterback; B. L. Thomas, '31, halfback; C. A. Pignatelli '30, quarterback; L. J. Hagerty '30, halfback; O. L. Carlsen '30, end; J. J. Fuhrman '30, guard; D. E. Myers '30, guard, and L. A. Reedquist '31, end.

The remainder of the schedule which call for games with teams finishing first to seventh in "Big Ten" percentage columns last season follows:

Oct. 12—Ohio State at Columbus; 19—Illinois; 26—Wisconsin at Madison.
Nov. 9—Minnesota; 16—Purdue at Lafayette; 23—Michigan at Ann Arbor.

R. N. WILLIAMS AND LOCKHORN VICTORS

Defeat Guild and Pare in Hot Springs Tennis

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—R. Norris Williams 2d and Clifford Lockhorn won the doubles tennis final in the Hot Springs tournament Friday, defeating Henry R. Guild and Emmett J. Pare, 6—2, 9—11, 6—3, and the women's doubles title went to Miss Penelope W. Anderson and Mrs. L. G. Morris, who defeated Mrs. P. B. Hawk and Mrs. William V. Hester in the final at 1—6, 6—3, 7—5.

In the semifinal round of the men's singles, Pare won from Cedric A. Major, a former winner of the tourney, in a three-set match, scored at 4—6, 6—0, 8—6.

Miss Anderson gained the final round bracket in the women's singles by defeating Mrs. Hester, 6—0, 9—7, and Mrs. Lockhorn won from Mrs. Hawk in the other semifinal at 6—1, 3—6, 6—2. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Emmett J. Pare defeated Cedric A. Major, 4—6, 6—0, 8—6.

DOUBLES—Final Round

R. Norris Williams 2d and Clifford Lockhorn defeated Henry R. Guild and Emmett J. Pare, 6—2, 9—11, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Penelope W. Anderson defeated Mrs. William V. Hester, 6—0, 9—7.

Mrs. Clifford Lockhorn defeated Mrs. P. B. Hawk, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Penelope W. Anderson and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Mrs. P. B. Hawk and Mrs. William V. Hester, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5.

HOLLYWOOD EVENS PLAYOFF SERIES

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Hollywood evened the playoff series for the Pacific Coast League championship at 2-all here, Friday, defeating the Missions, 4 to 3, in a 10-inning game.

Shellenback, pinch hitting for Malone, made a home run in the ninth to tie the score and Carlyle's double scored Funk in the tenth with the deciding run. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Hollywood	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	7	1
Missions	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	8	0

Batteries—Wetzel, Hulvey and Bassler; McQuaid, Nelson and Hoffman.

WORLD SERIES STATISTICS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia (AL)	2	1	.667
Chicago (NL)	1	2	.333

THIRD GAME FIGURES

Paid attendance—29,991.
Receipts—$140,815.
Commissioner's share—$14,031.50.
Players'—$76,046.10.
Each contending club—$12,673.35.
Each league—$12,673.35.

TOTALS FOR THREE GAMES

Paid attendance—130,728.
Receipts—$577,864.
Commissioner's share—$57,786.40.
Players'—$312,046.56.
Each contending club—$52,007.76.
Each league—$52,007.76.

Fonseca and O'Doul Capture Major-League Batting Honors

Latter Has Nine-Point Margin Over Herman in the National

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank J. O'Doul of Philadelphia won the National League batting crown by a margin of nine points over his nearest regular rival, F. C. Herman of Brooklyn, according to the final averages released today. The Phillie outfielder established a new league record for hits in establishing his winning mark of .400. In his 636 times at bat he made 254 safe hits, four more than the former record, set by Rogers Hornsby in 1922. O'Doul also led in the number of singles with 183.

Hornsby also set a new record by scoring 155 runs, as well as leading the league in total bases with 408. The former run mark was 144, set by Hazen S. Cuyler in 1925. Hornsby finished third in the batting race with an average of .380.

A third modern National League record went to John H. Frederick of Brooklyn, who made 53 doubles, three more than Paul G. Waner made in 1928. The all-time record still belongs to E. J. Delehanty of Philadelphia who made 56 in 1899.

J. Lloyd Waner of Pittsburgh captured the title for triples, getting 20 three-baggers, but left a gap in the record-breaking performances. C. H. Klein, the Phillie heavy batter, picked up the record-breaking system again by getting 43 home runs. He bettered Hornsby's old record, set in 1922, by one.

Another of Hornsby's marks, set in his great 1922 season, went down when L. R. Wilson of Chicago compiled a record of 153 runs batted in. Hornsby drove home 152.

The final-run producing crown went to Cuyler of Chicago, who stole 43 bases.

Behind the three batting leaders, O'Doul, Herman and Hornsby, came W. H. Terry, New York, .372; J. R. Stephenson, Chicago, .362; Cuyler, Chicago, .358; Klein, Philadelphia, .356; H. J. Traynor, Pittsburgh, .356; J. L. Waner, Pittsburgh, .353, and Hendrick, Brooklyn, .352.

The Phillies took the team batting championship with an aggregate mark of .309 while Pittsburgh tied with the champion Chicago Cubs for second place with a .303 mark. The rest all were under .300. The Cubs and the New York Giants tied for club fielding honors with averages of .975. Cincinnati had a .974 mark.

C. H. Root of Chicago led the pitchers with 19 victories and 6 defeats for a mark of .760, although Carl W. Mays of New York held a nominal lead, winning 7 games and losing 2 to gain an average of .778. Guy T. Bush of Chicago was second to his team mate. His mark of .720 came from 18 victories and 7 defeats. Burleigh A. Grimes of Pittsburgh won 17 games and lost 7 to take third place with a .708 average.

Sparkler II Wins a Star Class Race

Defending Champion Takes Second of International Series at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The defending champion, Sparkler II, of the Southern Yacht Club, New Orleans, won the second race of the annual international star class yacht meet, Friday.

Budsel II of the North Fork (N. Y.) Yacht Club was second, and Sunbeam, entered by the West Hampton (N. Y.) Yacht Club, third. Peggy Wee, winner of yesterday's first race, finished eighth.

The Sparkler took the lead at the start and held it to the end. It finished 56 seconds ahead of its closest contender. The victory placed the New Orleans boat in the lead on the point score, which will determine the 1929 champion after five races.

The Sparkler has a total of 45 points with the Peggy Wee and Eel tied for second place with 39 points and the Sunbeam standing next with 37 points.

With the crack of the gun Sparkler II went out a full length ahead closely pursued by Okla II, the Pequet (Conn.), Yacht Club representative, which hung on until the second marker was rounded where the Connecticut boat dropped to sixth. Peggy Wee moved from fourth to second position and drove behind the flying Sparkler until the end.

PICK-UPS

Philadelphia

WHILE many people rejoice that there will be three games played in Philadelphia, one in particular who rejoiced is the apartment block owner, whose business intuition prompted him to erect about 1000 seats on the top of his buildings close to Shibe Park. The seats were well filled at the first game, but at a much reduced rate from his first demand.

A system of lights is used at Shibe Park designating balls, strikes, outs and batters. Under the title strikes one red light appears for one strike and two for two strikes. The same proceeding is followed for balls with green lights. A yellow light appears over the number of the batter up.

Shibe Park is right up-to-date in other ways than the lights. On top of the apartment block towering over the right field fence a series of horns is strung, out of which the batting orders and pitchers are announced. Also all notices come through the horns distinctly. Before the game an orchestra radiocasted for the fans.

A World Series without Nicholas Altrock and his comedian partner would be lacking something in color. Their slow-motion movie stunts are masterpieces.

It must have been a great thrill for those fans who started waiting at the gates two nights ago to see the players dash out on the diamond for the opening Shibe Park game. It was almost unbelievable that some of the fans present as the umpire cried, "Play ball," had been in their seats six hours, after waiting outside over 30 hours.

Radiocasting at ball parks is a great thing. The words are distinct and heard by all. Somewhat different from the old-fashioned announcer who shouts, "Batteries for today's game: For the Cubs, Blubble Blubbleboo; for the Athletics, Blumblum and Blurrblurr." And many of the fans couldn't even hear that much.

A sign hung on the apartment block across the street from the park reads, "$500 to the player who hits this sign squarely with a batted ball." A chance for a member of the losing team to raise his financial average. But what team is the loser yet?

If all the frankforts sold at the first three games were placed end to end, they would probably reach from Chicago to Philadelphia, roughly speaking. Of course, that is not mentioning the peanut.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Harvard 1, Syracuse 0.

Miss H. L. Hicks and Mrs. Harrison Win

Both Have Uphill Battles to Gain the Final Round for Berthellyn Cups

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Miss Helen L. Hicks of Inwood, L. I., and Mrs. Arthur Harrison of Buffalo, N. Y., after hard uphill battles, each won their semifinal round matches in the Berthellyn Cup golf tournament being held over the Huntingdon Valley Country Club course, on Friday.

Miss Hicks, a youthful star who made a good showing in southern tournaments last winter, was 4 down on the sixth hole, but staged a great rally to defeat Mrs. Harley Higbie of Detroit, 2 and 1, while Mrs. Harrison won a 4 and 3 victory over Miss Louise Fordyce of Youngstown, O. Mrs. Harrison was unable to square the match until the seventh hole, after losing the first two. The summary:

BERTHELLYN CUP GOLF TOURNAMENT—Semifinal Round

Miss Helen L. Hicks, Inwood, defeated Mrs. Harley Higbie, Detroit, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Arthur Harrison, Buffalo, defeated Miss Louise Fordyce, Youngstown, O., 4 and 3.

Civil Aviation Makes Strides in Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Civil aviation in Canada has become an important factor in the many phases of the business and cummunity life of the Dominion. It is 10 years since civil aviation began in the Dominion, when a commercial aviation company obtained a contract from the Quebec Provincial Government to patrol an area of forest land for fire protection during the summer of 1919. Since then many uses have been found for aircraft, which include forest fire detection and suppression, timber cruising, air photography, transportation of passengers, express and mail, instruction, advertising, sightseeing, and "joy-riding."

Sixty-two organizations or individuals are now engaged in civil flying, including the Ontario Provincial Air Service, while 21 light airplane clubs are in operation. There are 330 aircraft licensed for commercial use in the Dominion, by the Department of National Defense, and 278 commercial pilots, and 253 air engineers hold certificates.

Fifty-three airports and seaplane ports are similarly licensed, while a large number of municipalities in every province are giving consideration to the construction of airports. Nine schools of flying are conducted and a large number of pupils are receiving instruction. In addition there are 22 private owners of aircraft, and 221 licensed private pilots.

An important part is being played by aircraft in connection with mineral development in the northern parts of the Dominion. The carriage of mail by air is another important phase. Eighteen months ago mail was delivered to a few outlying districts. During 1928, however, 316,631 pounds of mail were conveyed. For the first six months of this year 245,750 pounds have been carried by contractors.

The light airplane club movement inaugurated in 1927 has shown great results. Twenty-one clubs are active and have a membership of 4248, of which 279 are solo pilots, and have to their credit a total of 5975 hours in the air to date this year.

The construction of an airship base and airport at St. Hubert, near Montreal, followed the decision of the Dominion to participate in Empire air communication by airship. A mooring tower has been erected and equiped with the most efficient machinery obtainable for the reception of the British airship R.101, which is expected to make its first transatlantic passage in the autumn of this year. An airdrome comprising 792 acres is being constructed, which, when completed, will rank as one of the finest in the world.

EYE OF ECONOMY TURNED TO USES OF WASTE WOOD

Survey in North Carolina Locates Supplies Which Can Save Forests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Greater utilization of "slabs, slash and slivers," as well as other "waste" consequent to the manufacture of wood products, is being urged as a practical and effective way of conserving forests, by the national committee on wood utilization of the United States Department of Commerce, following a survey recently concluded in this State.

The report declares that the surplus wood which now goes to waste each year in the sawmills and woodworking plants of North Carolina represents an equivalent in board feet of the average harvest of lumber from 113,000 acres of average stands of timber.

Since the estimated annual value of all forest products in North Carolina reaches about $200,000,000, the committee points out, the lumber industry constitutes one of the greatest sources of natural wealth, and forest conservation may be considered in terms of prosperity.

Many Uses Already Found

The object of the survey is to effect a closer utilization of timber by ascertaining the location, quantity, species, and character of nonutilized wood in the State. It is to encourage North Carolina woodusing industries to use this so-called "waste" rather than standing timber.

Many of the wood-using and woodfabricating industries located in the State, it was found, are of such a character as to permit the use of large quantities of such wood in their manufacturing processes. Furniture, box and crate, cooperage, wood turning, wood distillation, and tanning are some of the industries prominent in the State which it is hoped may be interested in the location and occurrence of nonutilized material.

A considerable quantity of the material now left in the wood, consisting of 24 per cent of the total forest drain, the report points out, can be utilized by cutting stumps to a minimum height and by using the tops and small branches for posts, poles, pulpwood, extract and distillation wood, excelsior and dimension stock. Bark which accumulates at a sawmill rarely has any value except as fuel. Already, hemlock and chestnut bark are used in North Carolina in the tanning industry.

Reducing Gauge of Saws

Recently, it has found use as filler in paper and in the manufacture of cardboard, wallboard, composition shingles and roofing felt. Edging waste may be reduced by using unedged boards—flitches—in cases where the lumber is to be used in the manufacture of small dimension stock. The most obvious method of reducing the quantity of sawdust produced is to use saws with a thinner gauge. Gang saws of this type are in operation in Virginia, New England and on the Pacific coast.

Careless manufacture results in production of nonutilized wood, says the report, pointing out that the consumer can effect economies in expenditures through a broader use of industrial short lengths, end-matched

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

United States Steel Bookings Rise—Argentine Trade Improving

The business situation in the United States has been featured this week by a number of favorable developments. The unfilled bookings of the United States Steel Corporation showed a gain of 244,370 tons over Aug. 31. Call money rates moved off to 5 per cent, the lowest rate since Aug. 17, 1928. Brokers' loans decreased $91,000,000. Reports published this week also include showings for individual organizations and for trade generally, with figures on August foreign trade running substantially ahead of the corresponding period last year.

Railroad buying has been an important factor in steel demand, and it was to some unexpectedly early purchases from this source that the upturn in the Steel Corporation's orders was attributed. There remains, moreover, a large tonnage yet to be placed by railroad and railroad equipment companies.

An unusual feature of the steel trade is a wide disparity between the rates at which the United States Steel Corporation and the independent makers are operating their plants, the independents working at a percentage of capacity much lower than the big organization.

One reason for the difference in operating rates of steel makers is found in the fact that the Steel Corporation's outlet is highly diversified while many of the smaller companies depend largely upon buying by automobile manufacturers who are now facing problems of overproduction in the motorcar field and requiring much less material then a few months ago.

New Financing Heavy

A big rise in the volume of new financing is reported for the first nine months of this year. New offerings of stocks and bonds, exclusive of domestic and Canadian municipal issues and all real estate issues, totaled $4,-936,336,000 in this period, compared with $3,999,067,000 in the corresponding period last year. Financing by bonds this week amounted to $196,-327,000, compared with $50,823,000 last week and $47,411,000 in the like week a year ago.

Unusually heavy bank clearings were a feature of this week's reports, as they have been in several recent weeks. Clearings amounted to $14,-182,760,000 this week, a gain of 27 per cent over the similar period of 1928.

Dollar volume of trade during the week ended Oct. 5, as measured by check payments and reported by the United States Department of Commerce, was larger than in either the preceding week or the like week last year. The general index of wholesale prices showed a further decline, and was almost 5 per cent below the level of the corresponding date a year ago.

Freight car loadings continue to run substantially in excess of those a year ago.

Crude oil output showed a slight decline in daily average in the week ended Oct. 5, compared with the preceding week.

Reports From Other Countries

ARGENTINA—Business in Argentina is reported by the United States Department of Commerce as generally good, with orders from the interior rural sections increasing. Rains have aided crops. Commercial failures during September were lower than in the preceding month.

BRAZIL—An improved demand for American textiles is a feature of the business situation in Brazil, but trade generally is dull. Exchange has been firm.

AUSTRALIA—Money rates continue to stiffen in Australia. The wheat outlook has been improved by rainfall over large areas of New South Wales. Leather factories are working at about 70 per cent of capacity. Indications of the possibility of a settlement of the coal strike are contained in a report issued by the Royal Commission investigating the difficulties in this industry.

DENMARK—Danish trade has been characterized by continuance of a favorable trend. Satisfactory progress is reported by nearly all branches of industry. Financial conditions are stable, and the stock market and business in general showed only slight effects from the raising of the bank rate.

Leading Stock Markets

The strength developed in the New York Stock Market toward the close of last week was carried over into this week's early dealings. Prices moved forward the first two days of the week, developed some irregularity Wednesday and then moved ahead again. Friday's market was featured by a number of substantial gains but, with the holiday ahead of them, traders followed the usual course of lightening their holdings before the close, and late prices showed an irregular trend. The 5 per cent call money rate aided sentiment and prompted some buying of bonds. Money was reported to be obtainable outside the regular market at 4½ and even at 4 per cent.

The week's opening on the London Stock Exchange reflected the improvement at New York. A sharp advance in gilt-edge securities Tuesday was followed by a reaction before that day's close. Mid-week was marked by uneasiness and then the tone regained strength, although trading was somewhat restricted. Sterling was a bullish influence in late trading.

A sharp recovery developed in late trading on the Berlin Boerse this week. After a period marked by the necessity of intervention by bankers to prevent disastrous slumps, favorable reports on the international stock market situation together with the impending conclusion of a 500,000,-000-mark loan to Germany by the Swedish match monopoly bolstered the trend of German securities.

Following several days of uneasiness, the Paris Bourse turned about before the close of the week, and the tone of prices improved decidedly. The upward trend in Friday's trading was attributed to favorable news from Wall Street, Berlin and London.

SIMMONS CO. FINANCING

NEW YORK—The $15,000,000 Simmons Co. debentures will be offered to stockholders of record Oct. 21 at rate of 3-220ths of $1000 bonds for each share held. Rights expire Nov. 14. In certain events to be specified in the indenture the prices at which the stock purchase warrants are exerciseable may be reduced, but not increase, and the number of shares purchaseable may be increased, but not reduced.

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS

NEW YORK (AP)—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 133,507 bales this week compared with 157,867 in the like week last year. Total exports during the season to date are 1,312,113 bales compared with 1,389,243 in the corresponding period of last season.

CANADIAN RAIL EARNINGS

Canadian Pacific gross in the first week of October was $4,452,000, a decrease of $1,648,000 from 1928. From Jan. 1 gross was $158,140,000, a decrease of $184,000. Canadian National gross for the first week of October was $5,152,841; a decrease of $1,322,172; from Jan. 1, $194,-425,609, an increase of $150,996.

Stock Exchange Holiday

The New York Stock Exchange and other stock exchanges and commodity markets throughout the country were closed today in observance of Columbus Day. The banks and brokerage houses also were closed.

SEABOARD'S NEW FINANCING PLAN

To Issue 6 P. C. Bonds and Common Stock at $12 Share —$20,000,000 New Money

The board of directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railway took further action today looking toward the consummation of the Seaboard's readjustment plan, subject to approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which involves the retirement through voluntary exchange of approximately $22,300,000 5 per cent adjustment bonds, accumulated interest on which aggregates approximately $4,500,000, and the issue in their stead of approximately $11,150,000 of Consolidated 6 per cent bonds and approximately 330,000 shares of new no par common stock.

To Raise $20,000,000

The board also voted to offer to stockholders approximately 1,900,000 shares of new no par common stock at $12 a share, which will produce in excess of $20,000,000 new capital; and approved the execution of an underwriting agreement with Dillon, Read & Co. and Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., underwriting this issue.

Subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, W. H. Coverdale of Coverdale & Colpitts was elected chairman of the board to succeed Robert L. Nutt, who announced his desire to retire as chairman after nearly 40 years of active service with the company, stating that in view of the assured success of the refinancing plan, and the strong financial position which the company will now be in, he believed the time opportune to take this step. Mr. Nutt will continue as a director, and in an advisory capacity.

Leigh R. Powell Jr., president since the passing of S. Davies Warfield in 1927, will continue as president. Mr. Nutt also stated that a group had been formed to invest in Seaboard securities an amount now aggregating in excess of $10,000,000 and that among the securities purchased by this group is the major part of the Seaboard stock held by the estate of the late S. Davies Warfield.

Add New Directors

In connection with this development the following men have consented to accept election as directors of the company, to be added to the existing board:

Preston S. Arkwright of Atlanta, president of Georgia Power Company, former president National Electric Light Association; Walter W. Colpitts of New York City, member of Coverdale & Colpitts; Harvey C. Couch of Pine Bluff, Ark., president Arkansas Power & Light Company, Louisiana Power & Light Company and Mississippi Power & Light Company; William H. Coverdale of New York City, member of Coverdale & Colpitts; Norman H. Davis of New York City; George S. Franklin of New York City, member of Cotton & Franklin; Robert Lassiter of Charlotte, N. C., manufacturer and banker, and director of Richmond Federal Reserve Bank; Oscar Wells of Birmingham, Ala., president of First National Bank of Birmingham, former president American Bankers Association; Louis H. Winslow of Norfolk, Va., president D. Pender Grocery Company; E. A. Yates of Birmingham, Ala., vice-president Southeastern Power & Light Company, vice-president and general manager Alabama Power Company.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: While the general level of prices is still very high, there are several groups of stocks that have been quite thoroughly liquidated, and where the prospects of improvement in their respective industries and good. These would seem to offer certainly safer and, perhaps, relatively better media for speculation than other issues still fairly close to high prices. The first group that naturally comes to mind are the automobile stocks. Admittedly, there has been and still is a curtailment in this industry, but likewise the shares representing it are from 25 to 50 per cent below their former levels. There cannot be any reasonable doubt that the eight or 10 leading companies will continue to do a large and profitable business, and while their earnings may be slightly below their highest figure, they are earning their dividends comfortably. Incidentally, this is one of the few groups of industries that is selling for only about 10 times its earnings, and which is also selling to net a respectable yield.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Another slight decrease in oil production has helped improve the sentiment in the industry, and developments pending among the natural gas producers have stimulated prices a few points in several oil stocks. We are not quite ready to recommend oil stocks as a group but we continue very bullish on Royal Dutch.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The stock market's technical condition was greatly improved by the selling movement which culminated on Oct. 4, as evidenced by the subsequent recovery. It appears quite likely that the lows made at that time will not be duplicated in the near future. On the other hand, resistance points which were established during the decline have not been tested, and we think that speculative operations should be conducted on none but a conservative basis until the stock market outlook is more clearly defined.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The easing of money rates—call money loaning at the lowest figure for more than a year—has, of course, stimulated the demand for stocks whose dividends are at least assured, while the feeling that some companies may increase present rates of payment is prevalent. For the present, good stocks seem to be a purchase on any recessions.

J. S. Pache & Co., New York: We believe that stocks will be strongly absorbed on moderate dips and that the check in the upward course of prices will prove to be a temporary affair. We would view soft spots in the immediate future as opportunities for further accumulations of high grade issues.

James H. Oliphant & Co.: Rising prices and falling loans may continue for some weeks. In times past there has been appreciable lag between liquidation of stocks and reduction of loans. A few days more of easier money would prove convincing as definitely ending tension.

Blythe & Co., New York: The increase in the Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage has added fresh fuel to the flames of bullish enthusiasm. We are now receiving daily favorable earnings statements for the third quarter, money is relatively easy, and fourth quarter business prospects are at least good. This may suffice to carry the averages to or even above their old highs. No necessity is therefore yet apparent for liquidating sound stocks of companies whose immediate prospects are good. Discrimination is obviously increasingly necessary but undervalued stocks can still be found.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: In view of the satisfactory business outlook and easing of credit conditions, it does not seem likely that the recent stock market break initiated a period of major liquidation. While hesitation is to be looked for after the rapid recovery, we are of the opinion that selling movements should be used to acquire sound stocks.

WHEAT HOLDERS ARE CONFIDENT FOR LONG PULL

Open Interest Near Record Proportions–Expect Larger Export Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Bulls in wheat continue to hold their ground, but are unable to make any headway of importance on the upside.

The theory of the bulls appears to be that if they hold the fort long enough, relief in the way of export buying or bullish crop news from the Southern Hemisphere will help them out.

So far the handicaps the bulls have encountered have been staggering, but there has been no extensive liquidation of long lines. At all events the open interest is approximately as large now as at any time previously on the crop, and is right around record proportions all the time. This indicates the principal holders have confidence in their position for the long pull.

Foreign buyers have made their greatest amount of capital possible out of the big stocks in North America, the heavy Argentine shipments and the enormous marketings of native wheat in Europe. By this combination they have been able to show indifference to United States wheat.

The unusual distribution of native wheat abroad indicates less competition from that source later in the crop year, and the conclusion appears logical that from now there should be a gradual expansion in the export business, which will relieve the cash wheat pressure in this country and in Canada.

The Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the $20,000,000 co-operative and stabilization concern sponsored by the Federal Farm Board will be functioning by Nov. 1, according to a statement issued by Chairman Legge. This may mean that it will take a hand in proceedings if December liquidation promises to depress the markets unduly.

Argentine reports are conflicting, and the market will probably be affected by the usual crop stories which come from that country. Opinion is that the Argentine crop, as well as that of Australia, will be much smaller than last year. It now seems fairly certain that the two countries south of the Equator will be short of last year's yield by at least 100,000,000 bushels and possibly more.

Russian reports indicate an extremely disappointing harvest, with estimates that the total grain crops of the Soviet republic will be 129,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, which does not indicate any export business with that country. Estimates of the United States and Candian crops show little change from preliminary estimates.

In corn there has been a draggy tendency, but declines have been gradual with no indication of much liquidating pressure. The October report was for a bigger crop than estimated a month ago, but the yield given, 2,528,000,000 bushels, is 308,000,000 bushels less than raised last year. The cash trade is quiet, with a moderate movement, but much larger than a year ago. The general feeling appears to be that the price is too high to justify much bullish aggressiveness prior to the new crop movement.

Oats have worked lower with corn, and the market has also been influenced by liberal receipts.

INVESTMENT HOUSE SAYS SENIOR ISSUES ARE BECOMING ATTRACTIVE

Stone & Webster and Blodgett say: "Widespread interest in junior equities has dominated our domestic security market during the past year and has tended to obscure the opportunities now available in fixed interest and dividend paying issues.

"For some time exceptional progress has been made throughout the country in many lines of industry and the stronger companies in various fields have been rapidly building up large earning power and accumulating reserves. The very factors upon which enthusiasm for common stocks is based are elements of increased investment strength for the senior issues with their prior rights in the distribution of earnings.

"Many of these senior securities now enjoy a better investment status than ever before. Nevertheless, because speculative considerations have tended to outweigh security of principal and income, these issues are now available to yield a rate return which appears inconsistent with their greater strength.

"The large class of investors who favor definite investment merit for a part of their funds as a foundation upon which to build a diversified list of holdings and the group who depend upon securities for their chief source of income, have before them opportunities such as have not existed for some years."

CENTURY SHARES TRUST

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1929, the balance sheet of Century Shares Trust shows net surplus of $304,606 after payment on Aug. 1, 1929, of a semiannual dividend of $1 a share on the participating shares then outstanding. This surplus is exclusive of market appreciation over cost of securities owned of $1,658,701. The cost of securities owned on Sept. 30, 1929, was $6,185,886.19, the market value of which was $7,844,587. The liquidating value of each participating share on Sept. 30 was $67.21.

GERMAN LOAN NEGOTIATIONS

BERLIN—Ivar Kreuger, director of Kreuger & Toll Company, has arrived in Berlin to resume negotiations for a loan to the Reich Government of $125,600,-000, running 50 years. Interest rate probably will be 6 per cent or 6½ per cent, and the loan will be granted against the match monopoly concession, which will be let to a joint Swedish and German company. Prospects for success of the negotiations are considered good. There will be no public issue of shares.

NEW BANK FOR ZURICH

Organization of a new banking institution in Zurich to be known as Credimare A. G. is revealed in private advices from abroad. The new bank will have a total capital of 5,000,000 francs, of which 1,000,000 francs will represent capital subscribed and paid in. The bank will take over the business formerly conducted by the branch in Zurich of the Instituto Italiano di Credito Marittimo, with the co-operation of which Credimare A. G. has been launched.

CENTRAL STATES ELECTRIC CORP.

The income account for Central States Electric Corporation for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1929, shows $22,739,087 available for common stock, an increase of 261 per cent over that for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1928, and is equal to $3.08 a share on the average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

U. S. RUBBER IN NEW ENGLAND

The United States Rubber Company will discontinue operations at its Boston Rubber Shoe Company plant at Malden, Mass. and transfer the business to other of its New England factories. The move is being made to achieve greater efficiency through concentrating shoe manufacturing in few plants.

PURITY BAKERIES CO.

Purity Bakeries Co. for 40 weeks ended Oct. 5 reports net of $4,261,806 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $2,282,602 a year before. For 12 weeks ended Oct. 5 net was $1,478,568, compared with $889,220.

Electric Bond & Share Has Tremendous Potentialities

Big Subsidiary Operates in 12 Countries—Expansion Rapid—Has $165,000,000 Cash

By G. R. ERICSON

Electricity is the Aladdin's lamp of the twentieth century.

The Oriental possessor of the mythological prototype could never in his wildest dreams have imagined the power of this magic vessel whose "slaves" are today at the beck and call of the humblest citizen or even of a child.

Millions of kilowatts of energy now respond to a slighter impetus than even the rubbing of a lamp. A slight pressure of the finger, a mere breath or an impalpable ray of light—and silent, powerful genii leap to do one's bidding.

It seems almost trite to affirm that the companies which produce or control and sell electrical energy are traveling in the very middle of the stream of progress. They have the substance of great future developments within their grasp. The day can be visualized when all drudgery will be done away by throwing in the switch. In this possible consummation, Electric Bond & Share Company will probably have an outstanding part.

This company today is regarded as one of the most important utility holding concerns in the world, with a market value for the approximately 11,-945,000 shares outstanding (at $164 a share) of more than $1,900,000,000. The merger with Electric Investors, Inc., which directors have approved and which undoubtedly will be ratified next Wednesday, brings market valuation of the combined companies to well over $2,100,000,000.

The merger is on the basis of eight shares of the Bond for five of the Investors stock, with the preferred issues exchangeable share for share. Authorized capitalization is to be increased to 20,000,000 shares of common from 14,-500,000, and to 2,500,000 shares of $6 preferred from 1,000,000, with 1,000,000 shares of $5 preferred unchanged.

Investment interest in Electric Bond & Share today is held not so much by the huge assets of the company or by its present earning power, as by its vast potentialities. It has a most able and forward-looking management; its cash assets, while a decidedly variable quantity, are always ample for current needs; it has the confidence of the public, and can sell common stock in almost any amount required; it has supervisory and construction agreements with a number of the country's big public utilities, and it controls one of the fastest growing power companies in the world, American & Foreign Power Company.

Seven Sources of Revenue

Electric Bond has seven main sources of revenue: Supervisory operating agreements, financial services to associated companies, the planning and constructing of properties, dividends and interest on securities owned, services in consolidating and reorganizing public utilities, profits from security transactions, and finally interest on loans and bank balances. Companies with which it has supervisory agreements include American Power & Light Company, American & Foreign Power Company, Electric Power & Light Corporation, American Gas & Electric Company and National Power & Light Company.

As of April 30, 1929, the company owned the following percentages of stocks in various concerns, including options: Electric Power & Light, 21 per cent; National Power & Light, 29 per cent; American Gas & Electric, 9 per cent of common; Electric Investors, 13 per cent of common, and Southeastern Power & Light, 9 per cent of common.

After eventual conversions, approximately 75 per cent of the common stock of American & Foreign Power Company will be owned. In view of the latter company's phenomenal growth in the last two years, it has assumed a preponderant position in Electric Bond's affairs, and a short discussion of its earnings and outlook may be in order.

American & Foreign Power Co. has had a remarkable expansion. Formed in 1923 by Electric Bond as a holding company for electric power, light and other utility properties, it has expanded at a tremendous rate, more especially since 1926, since which time 82 per cent of the $285,565,840 investment as of Dec. 31, 1928, has been acquired. The number of communities served at the end of 1926 numbered 106, at the end of 1928 they were 643; population served in 1926, 1,365,000; in 1928, 8,217,-000; electric railways in 1926, 20 mil s; in 1928, 446 miles. Gross earnings of $19,976,172 in 1927 jumped to $30,112,-578 in 1928, and are now estimated to be running at $75,000,000 annually. Today the population served exceeds 9,500,000.

Wide Flung Subsidiary

Electric Bond is entitled to 75 per cent of American & Foreign Power's net income, but it received less than $6,000,000 in dividends in the year ended June 30, 1929, while the latter's reported net earnings for that period were $15,425,315. Due to rapid growth this year, American & Foreign Power may report $22,000,000 or more for 1929, applicable to the series A preferred and common stock.

The company is expected to do some financing soon, and this will mean large fees for Electric Bond.

American & Foreign Power's properties are located in Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Panama, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Costa Rica. It has a $50,000,000 investment at Shanghai, China, and recently obtained a 50 per cent interest in Tata Sons, Ltd., management company for an electric power concern operating in and around Bombay, India. The chairman of the board, S. Z. Mitchell, said this week that expansion in the foreign field would be actively pursued.

Earnings on the company's common stock cannot be figured on an understandable basis at present, due to constant changes in the number of common shares. There are now option warrants outstanding on the common to bring the number to about 8,725,000 shares, though when these will be exercised is problematical. Net in 1928 totaled $13,091,207, compared with $4,-940,184 in 1927 and $3,550,224 in 1926.

Electric Investors, Inc., whose shareholders voted this week to merge with Electric Bond, showed earnings in the year to June 30, 1929, of $12,272,028, equal after preferred dividends to $11.75 a share on 948,365 common shares. It held investments in 37 large utility companies, and in 18 or more industrial concerns, including Allied Chemical, American Exchange Irving Trust Company, Gillette Safety Razor, General Electric Company, Fleischmann Company, Gulf Oil, National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Union Carbide and F. W. Woolworth.

Earnings Reported Conservative

Electric Bond's reported earnings for the 12 months to June 30, 1929, were $18,051,127, which may be regarded as a highly conservative figure. They were equal only to $1.53 a share on the 9,615,306 shares of common then outstanding. Part of the above figure includes stock dividends which are appraised at values known to be far below market values. In fact, it is estimated that the difference between the value of stock dividends reported as income in 1928 and the market value was about $24,000,000 or roughly $2 a share on the 11,944,852 shares now outstanding. Undistributed earnings of the company's holdings are not reported as income.

At the annual meeting this week, postponed to Oct. 16 on account of lack of a quorum, Chairman Mitchell said that the company now has more than $165,000,000 in cash and call loans, compared with $160,049,504 reported in the Aug. 31 balance sheet, and that $30,000,000 of the $645,481,350 surplus was earned surplus and the balance capital surplus.

Electric Bond's common stock is on a 6 per cent annual basis payable in common stock. In view of the company's vast expansion plans, requiring big cash outlays, it is likely a stock dividend policy will be continued. New funds as needed may be procured through the issue of bonds and preferred stock.

As time goes on, and holdings in various parts of the world are acquired, the asset value of the stock will grow, and gross business is likely to be measured in hundreds of millions.

The company has diversified its business, not only geographically but commercially, and in view of the many countries that are as yet undeveloped electrically its management feels that opportunities for expansion are practically unlimited.

BUSINESS SENTIMENT IS ENCOURAGED BY MARKET'S STRENGTH

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun's weekly business review says:

With the chief interest continuing to center in financial developments, the turn for the better in that respect has strengthened general sentiment.

After a period of speculative disorder and depression, more settled conditions have relieved the tension, and easing in the credit situation has emphasized the improvement, lower money rates than had been anticipated although raising the question of their probable permanency, have had a constructive influence, while there has been the supporting element of mainly favorable commercial trends.

Since the stock market has on numerous occasions moved apart from the stable course of trade, the recent conspicuous price weakness in the former quarter was not regarded by close observers as indicating any fundamental change in business. The significance of signs of a contraction in certain lines from an unusually high level of activity had been magnified, and the subsequent appraisal has been more in keeping with the actual facts.

Readjustments have been under way in some channels, including building construction, automobile manufacture and the great steel industry, and various irregularities and contrasts exist, but nothing resembling a widespread recession has appeared.

FALL RIVER CLOTH SALES SATISFACTORY WITH PRICES FIRM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Continued demand for various constructions in the local cloth market this week resulted in a volume of business better than the recent weekly average.

Sateens have sold very well, the 4:37s bringing 10⅛c, and the 4:70s from 10¼@11¼c, the latter figure being for immediate delivery on the best grades.

Considerable business was done in twills, voiles and marquisettes, with some good sized sales being reported in the 36-inch constructions.

Both wide and narrow odds have had a share in the week's business. Wide, regulation printcloths sold chiefly in the 38½-inch, 48 squares, at 6⅜c, and the 44x40s at 5½c. The 31½-inch, 48 squares has been the best selling style in narrow goods.

Increased business has been done the last week in fancies of printcloth yarn construction. Prices held generally firm.

Current quotations on standard goods are: 38½in., 64x60s, 8¼c; 39-in., 56x44s, 6⅞c; 27-in., 64x60s, 5⅞c; 27-in., 56x52s, 5c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 3½c.

COHN-HALL-MARX CO.

Cohn-Hall-Marx Co., one of the affiliates of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., for fiscal year ended July 31, reports net of $949,996 after depreciation and provision for federal income taxes. After dividends on preferred and provision for prior year federal tax assessments, there was a balance for common of $822,761, equal to $6.58 per share on 125,000 shares of common. For the previous fiscal year earnings on the common totaled $647,831 equal to $5.18 a share. Current assets as of July 31, 1929 were $8,493,468, against current liabilities of $4,386,771.

EASTERN RUBBER STOCKS RISE

Stocks of crude rubber at far eastern centers were further increased during September, according to cable advices to the rubber exchange of New York. Total stocks were reported at 34,319 tons, as compared with 33,576 tons during August, and were practically double those reported for September last year when the total was 14,898 tons for the two ports of Singapore and Penang.

UNDERWOOD-ELLIOTT-FISHER

September quarter's net of Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co. is equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.79 on the 696,-835 shares of common, compared with $1.24 on 655,410 common shares in the 1928 quarter. Nine months' net is equal to $6.36 on the common, compared with $4.16 a share in the 1928 period.

NORTHWEST BUSINESS CONFIDENT

ST. PAUL—"Notwithstanding the dry season just past and the consequent lighter grain yield, Montana and the Northwest is extremely optimistic and confident of the future," said President Ralph Budd of Great Northern Railway after a western inspection trip.

CITIES SERVICE OFFERS RIGHTS

NEW YORK—Cities Service Company is offering common stockholders of record Nov. 7 the right to subscribe to one additional share for each 10 held at $45 a share. Rights expire Nov. 30.

CROCKER WHEELER MFG. CO.

NEW YORK—Stockholders of Crocker-Wheeler Manufacturing Co., have approved an increase in the common stock from 40,000 $100 par shares to 400,0000 no par shares. The action is preliminary to a 10-for-1 split-up.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER

American Hide & Leather Company reports for 12 weeks ended Sept. 21 net profit of $96,488 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes and loss on sale of fixed assets, contrasted with net loss of $110,752 in the same period last year.

FASHION PARK SALES

Sales of Fashion Park Associates, Inc., for September were $3,215,341 after elimination of sales between companies reporting. Sales do not include companies controlled but not entirely owned.

JEWEL TEA SALES RISE

Sales of the Jewel Tea Company for the eight weeks ending Sept. 7, totaled $2,343,458 as compared with $2,271,792 for the corresponding period last year.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY ORDERS CARS

NEW YORK—Southern Railway has ordered 5000 freight cars.

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AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT POSITION ON THE BODEN BANK AMALGAMATION

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Further information regarding the amalgamation of two big Austrian banks, Boden Credit Anstalt, has come to light. The Government has accepted no responsibility in the matter nor granted any special reduction in taxes or duties, except such as provided ordinarily in cases of business fusions. In view of the widespread idea that the Government is more or less responsible for the activities of Boden Credit Anstalt, such a statement is gratifying to the public, which had feared a large increase in taxation to cover this affair.

The leading Vienna journal, Neuses Wiener Tageblatt, owned by an industrial concern run by Boden Credit Anstalt, attributes the latter's failure to the lack of public confidence as a result of rumors of internal and political disorder, and its lack of mobile credit to meet the demands of the large number of industrial concerns it controlled. Chancellor Johann Schober's swift resolute action which produced this amalgamation so as to prevent serious effect on Austrian credit abroad and inspire confidence at home continues to win the highest praise here.

BRITISH £17,000,000 STEEL MERGER IS ANNOUNCED

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A £17,000,000 merger between Dorman Long Company and Bolckow Vaughan & Co., two great north England iron, steel and coal industrial concerns, was announced today as provisionally agreed by the respective directors concerned, subject to approval by share and debenture holders. These two undertakings being parallel with one another, alike in equipment, control of raw material and in the markets they serve, it is claimed the merger will render possible economies which will enhance the earning powers of the combined concern.

Following as it does a somewhat similar rationalization in Vickers-Armstrong-Whitworth and other leading British iron and steel firms, it is regarded as part of a general movement for the closer grouping of Britain's heavy industries, in view of the more intense competition in the world markets. Dorman Long and Bolckow Vaughan between them employ about 23,000 workers.

DIVIDENDS

American Commonwealth Power Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend on $1.75 a share on the first preferred stock, series A; the regular quarterly dividend of $1.63 a share on the first preferred stock, $6.50 dividend series; and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the second preferred stock, series A, all payable Nov. 1, to stock of record Oct. 15. A quarterly dividend of one-fortieth of one share of Class A common stock (2½ per cent) has been declared on each share of Class A and Class B common stock, payable Oct. 15, 1929, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 1, 1929.

Boss Manufacturing Company of Kewanee, Illinois, declared a 20 per cent stock dividend on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stockholders Oct. 31.

National Protective Companies declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 10.

International Railways of Central America declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., London, declared an interim dividend of 2s. less tax, payable Nov. 8.

OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS CORP.

Oklahoma Natural Gas Corporation, a subsidiary of American Natural Gas Corporation, reports that gross earnings for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1929, amounted to $7,604,379 as compared with $7,051,529 for the corresponding period of 1928. After operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, net operating income totaled $3,401,346 compared with $2,-942,932. For the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1929, gross earnings were $10,649,565 as compared with $10,096,115 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928. After operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, net operating income amounted to $4,462,483 compared with $4,004,069 for the calendar year 1928.

CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE CO.

California Water Service Company, a subsidiary of Federal Water Service Corporation, reports gross revenues of $2,105,047 for the year ended Aug. 31, 1929, as compared with $2,051,812 for the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than Federal income tax, totaled $1,069,-104, as compared with $1,094,310. Gross income amounted to $1,035,943, which compares with 057,502 for the year ended Aug. 31, 1928.

NATURAL GAS OUTPUT GAINS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines announces that the natural gasoline industry established a new high record for 1928, producing 1,814,034,000 gallons. This, however, represented an increase of only 11 per cent, as compared with a 20 per cent increase in 1927, and a 21 per cent increase in both 1926 and 1925.

EATON AXLE & SPRING CO.

Eaton Axle & Spring Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 a profit of $306,698 after charges but before federal taxes, compared with $416,280 in the 1928 quarter; nine months, $1,323,496, compared with $1,047,261.

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March 31, 1923, . .	$272,463.58	March 31, 1928, .	$2,116,982.70
March 31, 1924, . .	$500,130.44	March 31, 1929, .	$2,735,050.05
March 31, 1925, . .	$750,097.74	June 30, 1929, .	$2,904,521.54

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DIVIDEND NO. 162

A quarterly dividend of $3.40 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1929, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 15, 1929. Checks will be mailed from the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, October 8, 1929.

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THIRD-QUARTER NET OF GENERAL MOTORS MAY REACH $70,000,000

NEW YORK—General Motors Corporation earnings continue at satisfactory levels notwithstanding unsettlement in the motor industry during recent months. It is expected profits covering three months ended Sept. 30 will show moderate recession from the similar period a year ago. On the other hand there is every indication at present that aggregate profits for the final six months of year will cosely approximate earnings realized during the final half of 1928.

In banking circles it is estimated General Motors' earnings for the third quarter were in excess of $70,000,000 after all charges, or about $1.50 on 43,-500,000 shares common after preferred dividends. For the like period 1928 net profits were $79,266,639 or $1.76 on the common.

It is anticipated nine months' net will be in excess of $220,000,000 or $4.95 on the commn, against $240,534,613 or $5.36 a share in the similar period of 1928, a decline of about 8 per cent.

Entering the fourth quarter, the corporation is in a favorable position to narrow the margin between the current year's earnings and those of the preceding record year and to show some gain in earnings as compared with the final quarter last year. In that period net profits totaled $35,933,495 or 77 cents a common share.

WESSON OIL & SNOWDRIFT CO.

Net profit of Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company for the year ended Aug. 31 is equal, after dividends paid on the $7 no-par preferred, which has been retired, and the new $4 no-par preferred, to $2.07 a share on 600,000 shares of common, compared with $7.07 a share on 300,000 common shares in the preceding year.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORP.

September quarter's net of American International Corporation is equal to $1.24 a share on 1,019,757 shares, compared with $1.27 a share on 490,000 shares in the 1928 quarter. Nine months' net is equal to $3.38 on 1,019,757 shares, compared with $3.84 on 490,000 shares in the 1928 period.

WAYNE PUMP CO. PROFIT

Wayne Pump Company and subsidiaries report for nine months ended Aug. 31 profit of $746,955 after expenses, but before interest and federal taxes, compared with $495,509 in 1928 period.

STEEL COMPANIES' PAYROLLS

The September payroll of steel companies opertating in the Youngstown district during September totaled $7,603,482, compared with $7,857,883 in August, and $7,530,194 in Sept. 1928.

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Britain and Russia May Be Left Outside New European Combine

(Continued from Page 1)

monthly. And the worst of this is that, as matters now stand, with Germany, France, Poland, the Netherlands and other countries determined to hold the markets they have gained in the last 15 years, there is no prospect of Britain's coal trade ever being able to dispose of an output much larger than that of 1928.

Out of this situation arises Britain's terrible unemployment problem in the coal fields. Anyone who has been in South Wales, and seen the hopelessness which has descended on whole sections of the population there, knows that it involves thousands who are not only unemployed, but are rapidly becoming unemployable.

J. H. Thomas, who has been intrusted by his colleagues in the Labor Government with dealing with this unemployment problem in Britain, recognizes this situation. One of the most enlightening interpretations of his policy was contained in a speech which he delivered before the annual convention of the National Union of Railwaymen, the union of which Mr Thomas has been the leader for years. "Grave as the position may be financially," said Mr. Thomas, "to see hundreds of thousands of men losing hope, losing the spirit of independence, losing the appetite for work, merely looking for a short cut to live, is a far graver danger to the future of our country."

250,000 Surplus Miners

Despite this general recognition of the serious nature of the situation in Britain's coal industry, there is as yet no sign of any solving of its problems. It is admitted that there are at least 250,000 surplus miners, but the process of finding them places in other industries goes forward with exasperating slowness. It is admitted that many mines are so located or so equipped that they cannot be worked efficiently, but appeals for rationalization make little impression on the owners' individualism.

In the face of such a situation, one would expect the industry to be eager to amalgamate at home, to rationalize, and to support the formation of a European economic federation, inside which it might arrive at some working agreement with the coal interests of Germany and other continental countries that would save them all from future bankruptcy, and make possible a return to a fair degree of prosperity. But no such eagerness is manifest. Neither at home nor abroad do Britain's coal interests show any desire to surrender their present individual independence. The one important step made in that direction within Britain, the South Wales Coal Marketing Association, has broken down. Interest in an international agreement has never been strong enough to reach the point of discussion.

The situation regarding British textiles is almost as bad as that in the coal industry. During the present summer Lancashire has witnessed the lockout of practically the entire cotton spinning trade. Unemployment conditions in the textile towns of England are much like those in the coal mining regions. Even in iron and steel, where production is about back to the pre-war level, the outlook for the industry as a whole is anything but cheerful.

British Unemployment

In an interview last summer Mr. Lloyd George spoke confidently of the unemployment scheme which he had advocated in the general election as a means of providing work for the surplus of unemployed during the next five or ten years, at the end of which period Britain's international trade might be expected to be back at the pre-war maximum.

In April of the present year the statistics of the United Kingdom showed that, out of a total of 11,881,500 workers, 1,181,375 were receiving unemployment benefits. With one worker in ten out of work, England would seem to be a fertile field for the doctrine of a Pan-European union, inside which tariffs should be abolished and materials and markets made free of access. But the British tradition of world free trade, held as strongly by the laboring classes as by any group, rebels against any scheme that involves a tariff wall to block the entrance of food supplies from any part of the world into the British Isles. Even the slogan of "Free Trade Within the Empire," which has been raised by various politicians, fails to charm the average British voter.

For this reason, it seems altogether likely that, despite the gains which certain British industries might find in the entrance of Great Britain into a European economic federation, Britain will remain outside. She will encourage the formation of such a federation; she will hope to find some basis of close co-operation in case it is formed. But she will not join. It has been interesting to note that, at the session of the League Assembly in which M. Briand has launched his United States of Europe program, while British delegates have given the Briand proposal many kind words, it has remained for one of them, the president of the British Board of Trade, William Graham, to remind the Assembly that, after all, that is something a long way in the future, and that the most practical step to be taken at present is a general agreement at least not to raise tariffs any higher for another two years.

Probable Action of Russia

Will Russia enter a United States of Europe? No such objections growing out of traditional economic policy arise in her case as in that of Great Britain. Russia is not a free-trade country. Many of her present customs duties are the highest in Europe, if not in the world. The whole idea of bringing together autonomous states in a federation for purposes of mutual protection and development is congenial to the theory on which the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has been based.

As in the case of England, free trade with western Europe would undoubtedly benefit Russia. The Soviet state is working desperately to transform Russia into a highly industrialized state. The much advertised "five-year development program," which concentrates attention on the expansion of the industrial structure, occupies the same place in Russian conversation that prohibition has occupied in American. If it could be so arranged that Russia could exchange freely her surplus cereals for the manufactured articles and tools of western Europe, she would find that an immense help in gaining the goals which her industrial development program has announced.

When M. Briand extends the tentative gesture of invitation to her, the one fact to which he fails to give sufficient weight is Russia's attitude of belligerency toward all other nations. Yet that is the key fact in any understanding of present Russian policy. Russia protests her devotion to peace, and with considerable justification, for her leaders well know that any outbreak of war within the next dozen years would probably ruin their program. But Russia regards war as inevitable.

Russia Expects Conflict

Russia's industrial program, therefore, is fundamentally a means of preparing for this coming war. The three large internal loans that have been subscribed by her poorly paid workers have owed their success to the promise that they would aid in making ready for the coming conflict. The main items in the five-year development program are items which are of fundamental importance in making self-sufficient a nation at war.

This preparation of Russia for war, under the fear of coming attack, deserves much more extensive treatment than I can give it here. Here I can only refer to its existence. But because it exists the present rulers of Russia will certainly never go into a federation that might give the capitalist states of Europe the slightest measure of influence over their political policy. It is almost equally unlikely that they could be induced to enter a union that might give these same capitalist states any measure of control over their economic policy.

As far back as 1923 Count Coudenhove-Kalergi predicted that, if Europe did not unite, it would lay itself open to Russian invasion and conquest. "History gives Europe the following alternatives," he declared, "either to overcome all national hostilities and consolidate in a federal union, or sooner or later to succumb to a Russian conquest. There is no third possibility." It is hard to believe that the choice is as clear-cut as that.

But it does seem that Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's forecast of the constitution of any Pan-European federation is substantially correct. Unless the public temper in both states changes radically, when the day comes for the drawing of the boundaries of any United States of Europe, Great Britain on the west and Russia on the east will have to be left out.

Boston Symphony Season Opened

WITH a new slogan, "A novelty to a program," Serge Koussevitzky, on Oct. 11, inaugurated the forty-ninth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It was the beginning of the sixth consecutive year of his Symphony Hall regency. He was greeted cordially by a rising audience.

Dr. Koussevitzky had chosen for the first of the season's pieces new to Boston a Prelude and Fugue of Riccardo Pick-Mangiagalli, composed in 1927. This served incidentally to introduce to a Boston Symphony audience this Italian composer who was born in Bohemia and lived for some years in Vienna.

From the testimony of the Prelude and Fugue, Pick-Mangiagalli is not one of those composers who drive conservative hearers from concert halls. The score has a key, and that key is C major. In other respects too, its author is orthodox. His Prelude is based on two very respectable themes, one volant, the other rampant, with pensive episodes. The Fugue, if the reader will believe us, is based on the C major scale, with a counter-figure, and the working-out is expert.

Pick-Mangiagalli's international experience has not been without effect. Like a good modernist, he has been a faithful student not only of Bach but of other great composers. He is a master of contrapuntal technique. His orchestration has a Straussian brilliance. He does not hesitate to glance sidewise at Respighi, as you may observe if you listen reminiscently to the conclusion of the Fugue. The effect is well calculated: the reception of the piece by the Friday afternoon audience was warm.

The fact is, Signor Pick-Mangiagalli is a monstrous clever fellow. He would show us that music depends not so much on the material as on what is done with it; so he chooses the C major scale for a fugue subject, and astonishes us with his virtuosity. He knows all the tricks of manipulation, harmonization, instrumentation, and he dazzles us with them. He is aware of the value of a tremendous climax, so he builds us one worthy of "The Pines of Rome." He is fluent, facile, cool and detached. He stirs our admiration; but we can see his tongue in his cheek.

The Italian item was second on the order of the day. Before it came the "Egmont" Overture and after it Debussy's "La Mer." The second half of the program was given over to Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. We should be too kind if we said the performance of the orchestra was impeccable at this first concert. There were ragged entrances, there were times when the tone of solo instruments was less than pure. Dr. Koussevitzky, filled with interpretative zeal, tended to drag his slow passages, to demand too much volume from his brasses. But on the whole the orchestra, whose personnel has not changed since last year, was an instrument of lovely tone and expressive flexibility. The strings in particular gave forth beautiful sound. There is every indication of a season of surpassing excellence.

L. A. S.

Colleges Blamed for Lazy Thinking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—College men should take upon themselves their own training for the rapid absorption of details if they would not have their university course "a four-year handicap," according to Floyd L. Carlisle, president of F. L. Carlisle & Co., bankers, in an interview just published in the Daily Princetonian. Mr. Carlisle, who is a graduate of Cornell University in the class of 1903, based his opinions, he said, on facts gained from the statistics of his organization.

"From my experience, the average college man enters business late," he said. "The most formative period of his life, from 18 to 22 or 23, is spent in a place where he acquires lazy habits of thinking. He is not required to work rapidly and accurately, and life is easy and soft for him. There is no training in detailed work.

"If the undergraduate wants to prepare himself as well as he can for business, I should say he should take as much mathematics as possible and at least one foreign language. Extracurricular activities, such as debating, newspaper work and similar pursuits, are invaluable, I think. In fact, I attribute to debating all the good I received from college, for it taught me to think rapidly and accurately and to carry a wealth of detail in my head at all times."

BATES DEBATING TEAM TAKES HARVARD'S PLACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEWISTON, Me.—Bates College's debating council has decided to accept the invitation of the Eastern Intercollegiate Debating League to fill the place made vacant by the withdrawal of Harvard last spring. The league for the coming year will therefor consist of Amherst, Bates, Brown, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Varrar, Wesleyan, Williams and Yale.

Bates will assume Harvard's place on the schedule which was arranged last year. The schedules are so worked out that each college meets six others in the course of the three triangular debates in which it participates during the course of a year. During four years a college will meet each of the eight others three different times.

AIR TRANSPORT PUT UNDER I. C. C. IN BILL

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to place air transport companies under jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been introduced by David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts.

A similar measure has been introduced in the House of Representatives by John L. Cable (R.), Ohio. Sam G. Bratton (D.), Senator from New Mexico, who has a resolution pending for an investigation of the whole question of air transport, also favors placing air commerce under the commission.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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PARIS—Leon Nauwinck, Violinist, 24 rue Saussier-Leroy. Graduate Paris Conservatoire, pupil Marsick and Sevcik, takes private pupils.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Local Classified

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BRITISH COLUMBIA TEARS DOWN SIGNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—When an official warning failed to prevent the erection of advertising signs on British Columbia highways the provincial Public Works Department proceeded to tear down every sign found on a public road.

The Public Works Department got into touch with firms which have advertised in this way, warning them that more drastic action will be taken if new signs appear. Auto camps, hotels and farmers who sell their own products will be allowed to erect a reasonable number of direction signs, but apart from these only the official road signs erected by the Government will be permitted on any highway in the province.

ITALIANS INSPECT CHICAGO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Chicago's bascule bridges, the new river straightening project and many of the city's skyscrapers were exhibited to 10 Italian engineers on a recent visit. The visitors were en route to Tokio for the world congress of engineers and were headed by Senator Luigi Luggi, president of the Italian Society of Engineers.

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1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Back Bay 4988.

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1 AND 2 ROOMS
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VERY REASONABLE RENTALS
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Florida

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: ANGELINA GRIMKÉ.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American reformer, a crusader in the causes of abolition and of woman's rights. She and her sister Sarah were born in Charleston, S. C., of a wealthy and cultivated family which, as a matter of course, owned slaves; but from the first their sympathies lay with the slaves. Sarah never forgot a rebuke which she once received because she had ventured to teach a little Negro maid her letters; Angelina used to take every means she could contrive to alleviate the sufferings of the blacks.

Leaving the church of her childhood, she allied herself with the Presbyterians in the hope that she could rouse them to take up arms on behalf of the Negro slave. Failing that, she realized that she would find no co-operation in the South. She then left home and set out for Philadelphia where her sister had gone already and where she had become a member of the Society of Friends. Angelina, while she worshiped with them and wore their garb, did not stop at that. All the ardor of her plea for righteous treatment of the blacks she poured out in her "Appeal to the Christian Women of the South," which the Anti-Slavery Society printed and distributed widely. Copies were burned by a Charleston mob and public sentiment ran so high that it became impossible for Angelina to visit her family.

Then she discovered her powers along another line. Speaking first in Quaker meetings, she went on to address gatherings of women in private drawing-rooms; and interest in what she had to say grew until Angelina was appearing in public halls where men as well as women crowded to hear her. Once in Boston her audiences filled a theater for six successive evenings. She was a distinguished orator, she had beauty of presence and of voice; but, more than all, she was convinced of the justice of her plea. She and her sister were among those possessed of the magnificent courage to break with all convention, brave the wrath of friends and families, free their slaves and give their lives to the cause of human liberty. Both were contributors to the liberal press of their day, Sarah's "Letters on the Condition of Women and the Equality of the Sexes" being usually considered the beginning of the woman's rights movement in America. Even after Angelina had, in 1838, become Mrs. Theodore Dwight Weld, she and her husband and sister opened a school in New Jersey where they welcomed blacks and whites alike.

A Word a Day

Canopy

A canopy is an overhead covering, an overhanging shelter or shade. While it is applied particularly to an ornate covering fixed or carried over a bed, dais, or the like, it is frequently heard in such combinations as "a canopy of clouds," or "a canopy of branches."

The word has had a rather long philological journey into our tongue. We took it directly from the French *canapé*, whence it may be traced to the Italian *canopè*, then to the Latin *conopeum*, and then to the Greek κωνωπεῖον (konopeon), indicating an Egyptian bed with mosquito curtains. The Greek word is an extension of κώνωψ (konops), "a gnat, mosquito," literally "cone-faced," from κῶνος (konos), "cone," ὄψ (ops), "face, appearance."

The word is accented on the first syllable, can'-o-py; the *a* sounds as in *hat*, *o* as in *obey*, *y* as in *fancy*.

"She stood with only the heavens for a canopy."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

New York Evening Post: This is the time of year many a father has to buckle down and start working his son's way through college.

Arkansas Gazette: The most obvious links between town and country are golf courses.

Washington Post: Seventy-four thousand pupils "storm" the doors of 175 schools, says a newspaper heading. Yeah?

Detroit News: Life becomes more complex at this season, we have always contended. How do you lock a basement window with eight tons of fresh coal in front of it?

Worcester Telegram: It used to be silent films and talking audiences, and now it's talking films and silent audiences.

London Opinion: A golf club has been invented which whistles when a drive is made correctly. But with many golfers this is quite unnecessary, as the caddie will whistle with sheer surprise if a drive is made correctly.

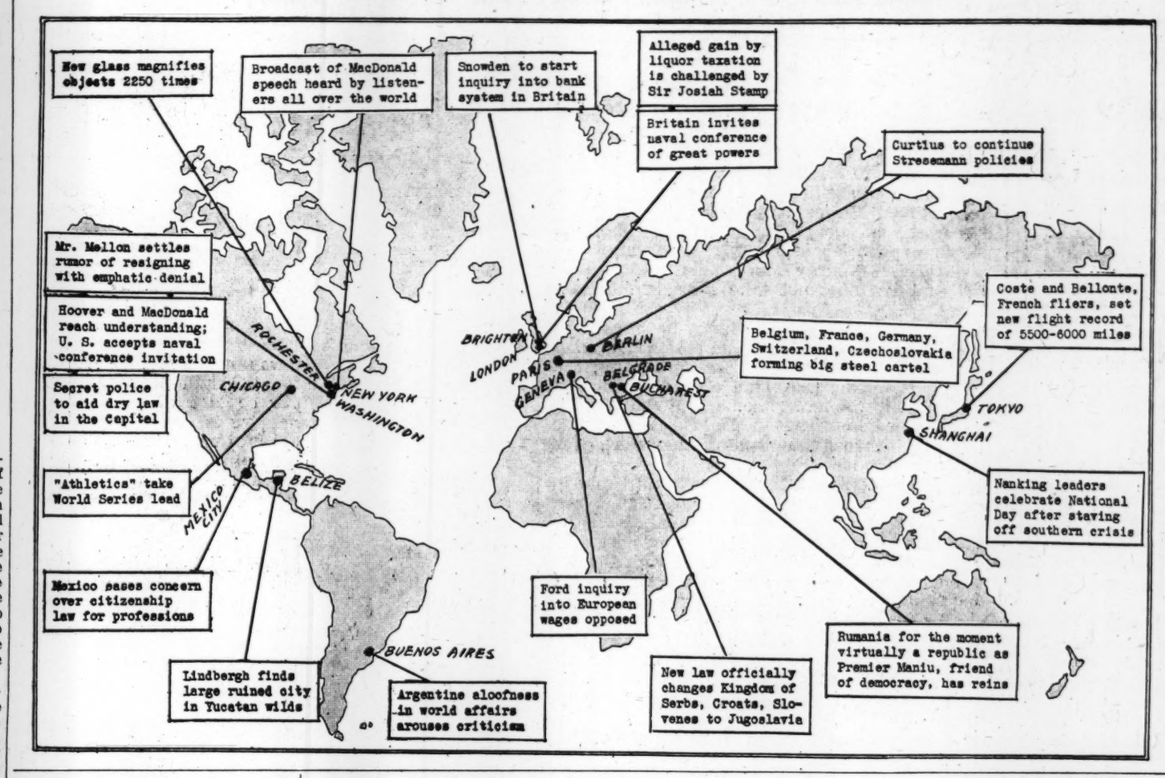
Life: One thing we haven't seen yet is a paper guest towel.

London Opinion: Lions recently appeared on a golf course in East Africa. The wives of the players were astounded when their husbands arrived home before dark.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Advertising Puzzle: Jenny Wren.

World News of the Week at a Glance


How glass magnifies objects 2250 times
Broadcast of MacDonald speech heard by listeners all over the world
Snowden to start inquiry into bank system in Britain
Alleged gain by liquor taxation is challenged by Sir Josiah Stamp
Britain invites naval conference of great powers
Curtius to continue Stresemann policies
Mr. Mellon settles rumor of resigning with emphatic denial
Hoover and MacDonald reach understanding; U. S. accepts naval conference invitation
Secret police to aid dry law in the capital
"Athletics" take World Series lead
Mexico sases concern over citizenship law for professions
Lindbergh finds large ruined city in Yucatan wilds
Argentine aloofness in world affairs arouses criticism
Ford inquiry into European wages opposed
New law officially changes Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes to Jugoslavia
Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia forming big steel cartel
Coste and Bellonte, French fliers, set new flight record of 5500-6000 miles
Nanking leaders celebrate National Day after staving off southern crisis
Rumania for the moment virtually a republic as Premier Maniu, friend of democracy, has reins
ROCHESTER
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MEXICO CITY
BELIZE
BUENOS AIRES
BRIGHTON
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
BERLIN
BELGRADE
BUCHAREST
TOKYO
SHANGHAI

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Motorist: "Can you come at once? There's a car up the road that has turned turtle."

Busy Mechanic: "This is a garage, not an aquarium!"

The Afterthought

Storekeeper (handing jug to little Jane)—"Here's your molasses, my dear—where have you got the money?"

Jane (startled)—"Oh, it's in the bottom of the jar!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Movie Minded

"So you are going to Rome! You will visit the Capitol, of course?"

"Yes, we always go to the cinema first thing."—*Pages Gaies* (Yverdon).

Time for a Parley

Two sentries were marching up and down their separate beats. For some time the old lady watched them in silence. But at last she could keep silent no longer and grabbed one of the men by the arm.

"Can't you two silly lads make it up and be friends?" she asked reproachfully.—*Nottingham News.*

A Poor Poet

"I don't know whether to become a painter or a poet."

"I advise you to be a painter."

"Have you seen one of my pictures?"

"No, but I have read one of your poems."—*Der Brummer* (Berlin).

Native Meals

"I hear you stopped off in Greece on your European trip."

"Yes, I wanted to taste some real American cooking."—*Pitt Panther.*

The Backer and Buyer

Father: "What! You want more money? Didn't I just set your husband up in business?"

Daughter: "Yes, Daddy, but now hubby wants you to buy him out."—*Ohio State Sun Dial.*

The Rope Walk

"How did you learn to walk the tightrope? Just pick it up yourself?"

"Oh, no—it has to be taut."—*Buffalo Bison.*

The Escape

Inspector: "Got away, has he? Did you guard all the entrances?"

Country Constable: "Yes, but we think he must have left by one of the exits."—*Pearson's.*

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Anothern Column in This Issue.

1. What country has outlawed the advertising billboard?—*Editorial Note* 20
2. What is the distance of an around-the-world flight at the earth's greatest girth?—*News Section* 20
3. How far does the delta of the Mississippi River advance each day?—*Home Forum*... 20
4. Where was the first free public evening school in the United States established?—*Odds and Ends* 20
5. What is the secret of a newly invented silent piano?—*Mirror of World Opinion*... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

HALF the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness. They think it consists in having and getting and being served by others. It consists in giving, and in serving others.

—HENRY DRUMMOND

Odds and Ends

Tire Wear

Contrary to common reports, automobile tires are said to wear better in cold weather than in hot.

Electricity Cost

In checking up the cost of household electricity for the American family it was found that the average bill is $2.50 a month.

Distinguished for Streets

Four cities in the world are noted for the uniform width of their streets. They are Berlin, Düsseldorf and Cologne, in Germany, and Washington, D. C.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Police Samaritan

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Eng.

AFTER a delightful day at a little-frequented seaside village on the coast of Norfolk, England, two friends were confronted with a cycle ride of 18 miles to reach Norwich. Lighting-up time found them about six miles on their way, and having no lamps on their bicycles it appeared that of necessity they must walk the remainder of the distance.

Shortly after, a policeman accosted them, and learning how they were situated, he volunteered to lend them each a lamp.

Asking how they could be returned to him, he replied that if the visitors gave him their address he would call for them himself, when he next visited Norwich.

This he did, showing the same willingness, cheerfulness and consideration throughout.

Plane to the Rescue

(From the Chicago Tribune)

Evansville, Ind.

AN AVIATOR swooped out of the sky to save the house of Walter Schiffer, living about eight miles from Evansville, from burning and then disappeared again in the sky one day recently.

The fire, starting in a barn, destroyed the barn, granary and smoke house in spite of all neighbors could do and the house appeared doomed. Then the aviator appeared and darted between the granary and the house, fanning the fire in the other direction.

He flew between the house and the burning granary 40 or 50 times, according to Schiffer, until it was certain the fire had spent itself and the house was no longer in danger; then, his errand completed, the aviator arose and vanished.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Hampton, New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

Now wouldn't you think that Anna Leary might be the name of a charming colleen, with laughing blue eyes and blue-black hair, whose home was on the shores of Killarney? But my ancestors came from the far, frozen North, and I am not a little Irish girl at all, but a Samoyede dog who lived in Boston, in an apartment house on Beacon Street, until my mistress came to live on a farm in New Hampshire. Now I run all day long through the fields and woods, and how I love it!

I write to Mrs. Topsy Kat, who lives in England, and I tell her all about the lovely times I have, romping in the barnyard and playing "no goal" with the hens. I became acquainted with Mrs. Topsy Kat through the Children's Corner, and I think that the Monitor is very nice indeed to bring my English cat friend and myself together.

In the summer we go to Lake Winnepesaukee, and there I play with two lovely police dogs, Punch and Judy, and with Jerry, whose mistress brings him all the way from New Jersey for a romp in the pine needles. I have never known anything but love and kindness, consequently I am not afraid of anything or anybody, and dogs who are supposed to be cross wag their tails at me and rub noses. I have two other nice playmates — Rex,' a beagle hound, and Cinders, an Irish terrier.

The other day we sent some catnip

ANNA LEARY

to Mrs. Topsy Kat. Catnip does not grow in England, it seems; at least, Mrs. Topsy Kat's mistress couldn't find any, so we were delighted to remember our friend across the sea.

All summer I play with the children, swimming out in the lake as far as they go, and in berry time I trot along beside them while they fill their pails. But most of all I enjoy it here when the heavy snows of winter come, leaping from drift to drift, playing that I am in the far North, where my great-grandfather hauled great sledges over the ice and snow.

Anna Leary.

Pasco, Washington

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for several years and am very interested, especially in the Mail Bag, and in all those who contribute to making it a success. As I haven't yet found a letter in the Mail Bag from Pasco, I wonder if you would care to learn a little about it?

Pasco, for a small city, is quite well known in the Northwest. It is the division point of several railroads and 22 trains stop in Pasco every day. Besides having a Federal Weather Bureau and the largest icing plant in the Northwest, it is also the location of a very important airport. The air mail starts in Pasco on its way to Salt Lake City, Utah, and from there it goes on the transcontinental air line.

Pasco also has a bit of history connected with it. On the point where the Snake River joins the Columbia was the camping ground of Lewis and Clark, the explorers, who were there in October, 1805.

I am interested in newspaper work and last year was on the business staff of the Wasco, the high school paper, which is published every two weeks. I am also on the reporting staff of the local paper. I am interested in tennis, art, poetry and music. I sometimes play the organ for Sunday School in the Christian Science Church which I attend.

I am 15 years old and a sophomore in the Pasco High School and I should like very much to correspond with girls, near my age or older, in any foreign country.

Carolyn M.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I am writing to thank you for all the lovely correspondents that I have made through the Mail Bag. I have just come back from a visit to Warner Hot Springs, about 138 miles southeast of Los Angeles. It is very beautiful up there among the mountains. The springs are situated at an altitude of 3165 feet. The highest peak is some 6000 feet, and the forest ranger's lookout is located there. On the first of July, a man goes up there to watch for forest fires, and stays until the first rain after the first of September. The house in which he lives is almost all glass, and at night it looks like a star in the sky. My aunt and uncle have made a trip up there, and they say that one can see for miles and miles. It took them about two hours to go up, but only 45 minutes to come down.

There are many Indians around there, as a whole tribe used to live at the springs, but they have been moved to a reservation about seven miles from there. At the springs there are a number of cabins and a lovely hotel. There are two plunges —one cold and the other warm water. When the water comes up out of the ground it is 140 degrees. It is cooled a week before it is put into the plunge, and then it has to cool about a week before it is comfortable to go into. There are many beautiful trees up there, and many lovely views.

I am nearly 16 years old and will gladly answer any letters that I may receive from girls anywhere. Hoping to get at least one correspondent,

Opal S.

Azusa, California

Dear Editor:

I am greatly interested in the Monitor, and during the school term I use it for practically all of the oral reports which I have to give every week.

I am 16 years of age, and a junior in high school. I am very fond of every kind of sport. I belong to a letter club at school. All members of this club are girls who have been on athletic teams. My letter was won in my freshman year in tennis and track.

I am very fond of school. We have a "Girls League"—an organization of all of the girls. I am treasurer of that and enjoy it thoroughly. I am now corresponding with a girl in South Africa through the Mail Bag, and want to express my thanks to the Monitor for this privilege. This girl is also fond of sports and is a very interesting correspondent. I should like to correspond with anyone in the world.

Dorothy D.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, England

Dear Editor:

I must express my appreciation for the Mail Bag. I have already received two friends through it and hope to make many more. I find it so interesting to hear about the different customs of other people. My Mail Bag friend in California has very kindly sent me cuttings showing pictures of places of interest there. I was very pleased to see a letter from England in the last Monitor and shall be very pleased to hear from anyone in any part of our country.

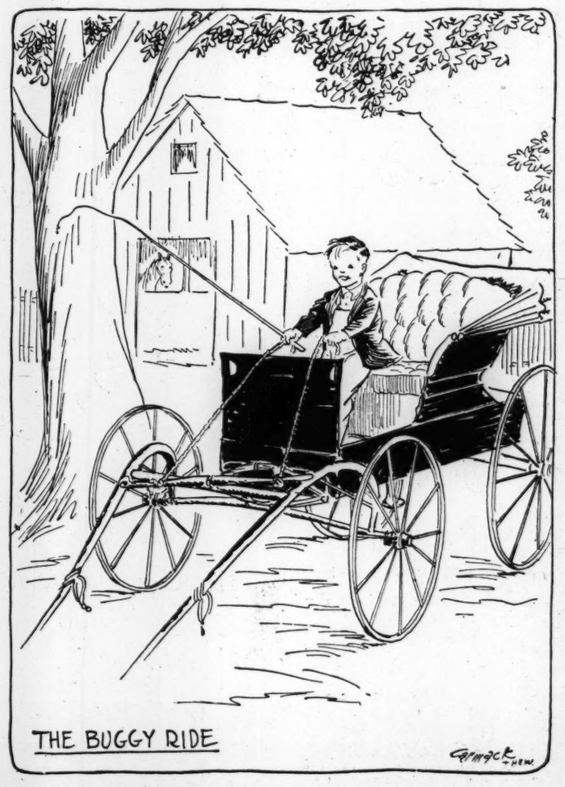
The most interesting thing up North just now is the North East Coast Exhibition and we are all very interested to see all the industries that are carried on in England. The lighting effects are beautiful and all the visitors are very much struck by the beauty of the fountain, which at night changes to about 20 or 30 different colors in five minutes.

Lizbeth K.

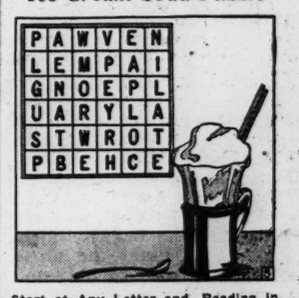
The following would like to receive letters:

Elizabeth B. (12), Louisville, Ky.
Alberta P. (13), Winthrop, Mass.
Lolita G. (13), Los Angeles.—Especially from Girl Scouts.
Marjorie D. (14), Terre Haute, Ind.
Virginia E. (14), Eugene, Ore.
Madeline B. (15), Auburn, Me.—Interested in music and stamps.
Marcia H. (15), Evanston, Ill.
Dorothy P. (16), Winthrop, Mass.
Ramona R. (17), River Edge, N. J.
Esther C., Galveston, Tex.

RARE RECOLLECTIONS



Ice Cream Soda Puzzle



Start at Any Letter and, Reading in Any Direction, Spell the Names of Nine Flavors of Ice Cream Soda.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Framing Laws for the World

PLATO was of the opinion that scholarship and statesmanship dwelt in different worlds. That may have been true at one time but not today. Scholarship is slowly but surely motivating statesmanship. Perhaps nowhere is this clearer than in the extent to which legal concepts are modifying "practical politics" in the building of a system of law for the world. We see evidences of this in the deliberations of the Institute of International Law at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., where jurists have gathered from every part of the world. The delegates represent, in an unofficial capacity, the legal groups of their respective countries, and are thoroughly familiar with current trends in international law.

The institute has come to the United States as the guest of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and is meeting on American soil for the first time. Founded in Ghent in 1873, it has met thirty-six times in European cities. While preponderantly European in its membership, the institute was founded largely upon the initiative of a naturalized American citizen, Francis Lieber.

The members, including such distinguished authorities as Antonio S. de Bustamante y Sirven of Cuba, Gilbert Gidel of France, Sir Cecil J. B. Hurst of Great Britain, André Mercier of Belgium, and Walter Simons of Germany, have come to the United States under very propitious circumstances. The Pact of Paris has paved the way for the further extension of legal procedures in the international relations of the nations. The pact embodies in its purpose the thought of a law-governed universe, an ideal the institute has sponsored for many years. Moreover, just now the American public is deeply impressed by the visit of the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald. The mass opinion of the Nation is moving, as never before, in the direction of peace. Under such circumstances the Institute of International Law's deliberations will be watched with interest by every advocate of a warless world.

True, the opinions expressed by these world-famous lawyers and jurists are quite unofficial. None the less, there is laid in these unofficial contacts the basis for a deeper understanding between peoples and governments. Out of this understanding there will emerge, in time, a common code of international conduct.

We welcome the institute to the United States. We interpret its activities as an indication of the fact that scholarship and statesmanship go hand in hand. We share with the institute the conviction that war must be supplanted by law and that nations must evolve public policies in keeping with the requirements of peace.

High Gear for the Courts

PENCILED between the lines of the report of the conference of senior judges of the Circuit Courts of Appeal, in a cramped legal hand, is the notation:

This is one of the most important reforms needed to secure expedition, efficiency and dispatch in all the federal judiciary.

The sentence was added by William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States. It was added after the rest of the report had been drawn up. It put the conference behind the efforts of William D. Mitchell, the Attorney-General, to secure additional personnel—not only judges, but clerks, marshals, district attorneys and assistant district attorneys—to take care of the growing business of the federal courts.

The annual judicial conference was instituted in 1922, and has become one of the most important events in the judicial calendar. To contrast the occasion with what goes on in the business world, it is an annual stock taking of the activities of the federal courts, when the balance sheets of the various district and circuit courts are presented. At the same time, also, the Attorney-General makes a report on the condition of business in his own department. It is one of the most valuable bits of administrative machinery that the federal judiciary possesses.

In the present instance, the conference indorsed in high terms the work of the National (Wickersham) Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, and correctly attributed the commission's creation to a growing popular demand for an end to lawlessness, wherever it exists. In the second place, it gave specific indorsement to Mr. Mitchell's proposal for a larger court personnel.

The leading federal judges, in their resolution on the latter subject, solemnly affirmed that reports from district judges, and their own personal observation, convinced them that "the efficiency of the courts in making prompt disposition of the business of the United States is substantially impeded by the lack of sufficient and competent help."

This is an important pronouncement. It comes from a source certain to command respect. The judicial conference added that, in its opinion, the sums asked to remedy the situation were "not more than reasonably sufficient" for carrying out the Attorney-General's purpose.

Backed by such clear approval, it is hard to see how the Budget Bureau, or Congress, can refuse to grant the proposed appropriations. The federal courts have no paid lobbyists working in their behalf, and in view of this forthright statement they hardly seem to need any. The Nation is now in a mood to gear up its legal machinery. One of the most needed improvements is quicker trials. It is fair to say that Congress has been reasonably generous in its treatment of the courts in the past, and this policy will probably be continued. Improvements in justice will cost some money, but they are well worth the price.

Mr. MacDonald's Grave Indiscretion

RELUCTANT as we are to cast the merest shadow of criticism over the glorious visit which the British Prime Minister is paying to the United States, or to mar in the slightest degree the fine hospitality which the American people are so spontaneously according him, nevertheless Ramsay MacDonald ought to be told that he must not take sides in domestic issues.

Surely Mr. MacDonald cannot be unmindful of what happened in 1888, and that was a mere matter of the British Ambassador urging the election of Grover Cleveland. Such little slips in these days of the new diplomacy might be readily pardoned, but Mr. MacDonald's diplomatic faux pas, if indeed it is no more than that, goes deeper.

It seems—to recall the unhappy fact—that in passing through the city of Philadelphia, Mr. MacDonald was asked to say a word about the World Series, and after the American Secretary of State had explained to the Prime Minister that the World Series was a baseball contest, and that Philadelphia was taking part in it, he let it be known that he hoped Philadelphia would win; mark it, he hoped the Athletics would win.

But what of Chicago, asked the diplomatic Mr. Stimson, fresh from his near victory in almost solving some matters of social precedence at the Capitol.

But Mr. MacDonald was silent, and the Mayor of Chicago has another campaign issue.

Beware, O Mediterranean!

IT MUST be clear, even to the "man in the street," that the quest for new worlds to conquer will sooner or later turn that amazing alliance of engineer-cum-economist to projects of unheard-of magnitude. Conquests during the last decade have already gone far to beggar the imagination. Skyscrapers are creeping up to the hundred-floor mark, dams to the 1000-foot altitude; a Channel tunnel only waits the political sanction; desert spaces are being converted into cotton fields and transportation routes, while air services are about to give us some inkling of the insignificant size of the planet we dwell upon.

There still remain a few seas and oceans upon which the partnership has not hitherto announced any drastic intentions, except for the decision of the Dutch dike builders to abolish the Zuyder Zee. But now, simultaneously from Germany and France, comes a project of dimensions worthy of this world-heaving coalition. A huge dam, nine to eighteen miles long and a mile thick at the base, thrown across the Straits of Gibraltar, and a smaller barrier at the Dardanelles, would completely bottle up the Mediterranean. This somewhat difficult and expensive preliminary accomplished, the waters of the historic sea—gradually desalted—could be extensively drained off, partly by pumps into great irrigation reservoirs for farming the Sahara, partly by natural evaporation.

By lowering thus the level of the sea some 600 feet, the Mediterranean would yield up 430,000 square miles of good fertile land around its coasts, and at the same time provide the inevitable superpower plants at each of the two superdams. Italy, Spain and the rest would swell to new shapes, "Africa deserta" would blossom into a general produce market, while a pleasant automobile vacation would take Europeans across the causeway of the dam to the wilds of "darkest Africa" to see the natives, probably by that time driving their flivvers, shopping at chain stores, and seeking edification from the radio and at the talkies.

If such a project is not immediately possible, there is little doubt but that it eventually will be, for men are beginning to realize their dominion over their natural surroundings and are in a mood to make their authority felt. But the question will some day arise, Is it good for men to do all they know they can do? Is it good for the engineer-economist wing of society to be given carte blanche to change the face of the earth at will? A fertile Saraha can mean much to humanity, but so can the romance and cultural associations of the Mediterranean coasts and the Mediterranean waters, that continue to enrich the lives of generation after generation in ways that no other corner of the earth can yet attempt to do. The Mediterranean has its great economic possibilities, but there are countless thousands who will never consent to regard it with a purely economic eye.

The Power of Languages

THE recently published report of the British Board of Education reflects a well justified concern at the neglect of the teaching of German in English schools, for to every commercial country the importance of easy intercourse between nations speaking different languages must be apparent. In England, French seems to occupy a disproportionate place, there being more than 50,000 students who took French at the school certificate examinations of last year compared with about 4000 who took German and some 700 who took Spanish.

This neglect of German is all the more astonishing since as far back as 1918 a committee appointed by the British Prime Minister to report on the position modern languages should occupy in the school curriculum expressed the opinion that "the knowledge of German must be widespread throughout the people," for no commercial nation, it thought, could afford to be ignorant of the language of one of the best organized industrial peoples in Europe.

It is interesting, in this connection, to note the claim made by Dr. G. Hartwell Jones at the Celtic conference recently held in Glasgow, that the Welsh were better equipped "for the extension of commerce abroad" because, being a bilingual people, they could pick up a foreign language more easily than their English neighbors. But while the endeavors made by Welshmen to preserve their language have succeeded and the attempts made to maintain the knowledge of Gaelic in Scotland have, according to the Scottish speakers at the Celtic conference, failed, it would be difficult to prove that Scotsmen are for that reason less successful in foreign lands than the Welsh. Apart, however, from the commercial value of a bilingual upbringing, Wales certainly offers one of the most successful examples of two languages, so fundamentally different in origin as English and Welsh, living peacefully side by side with each other.

To extend such amity to a wider sphere it might be well for Britain and America to study each other's language, for the English-speaking peoples have had their own marked lingual differences. Indeed, Lady Bryce, in an address before the Manchester branch of the English-Speaking Union the other day, drew the attention of her audience to the differences between the colloquial variants in the meaning of the same words as used in England and the United States. To overcome these not infrequently alienating difficulties it was necessary, Lady Bryce thought, for the English and American peoples to get into closer contact with each other. The study of languages is, indeed, not only of commercial and cultural value, it is also of great importance to good international relations.

Mumbling Through

THE spectacle of a college instructor of English openly defending "gonna" for "going to" will be viewed with alarm by purists. And Dr. Janet Rankin Aiken must know that she is letting herself in for trouble when she asserts in print that as between "Beowulf" and Vachel Lindsay's "The Congo," the comparison, from a strictly linguistic aspect, is all to the advantage of the modern poem. That may be why she asserts it.

There are many other provocatives in Dr. Aiken's article, "In Defense of Didja," published in the current North American Review. Not only "gonna" and "didja," but "attaboy" and "go slow" are pronounced superior to their supposed grammatical betters.

The worst of it is that the learned author of the article is able to call to her support unimpeachable linguistic tradition. In doing this, she upsets an axiom of the philologists; declaring that Anglo-Saxon, far from being terse or brief, was actually long-winded and clumsy. Indeed, "the Anglo-Saxon speech mumbled its way to monosyllabism."

Only the mumbling of our ancestors, it appears, has given us some of our commonest monosyllables. "May it not be possible that the guardians of the purity of the English language are mistaken in opposing all linguistic innovation with one breath, while they laud the results of linguistic mistakes made by uncounted ignorant speakers of centuries ago? May not the genius of the English language really be wiser than its professors?"

Quite possibly. But Dr. Aiken admits that she neither uses "gonna" nor encourages her children in its use. That, she explains, is because she follows the convention of her group. But she insists that if "gonna" ever emerges to even slight respectability she will embrace it.

Dr. Aiken makes one proposal which seems inconsistent with her main position. She would like to see some learned body undertake a Survey of Tomorrow's English, with a view to assembling the outcasts of speech and determining with authority which are improvements over today's English, and which are not. But would not such an introduction of authority be precisely in opposition to her own theory of the superiority of the genius of the language? Language is essentially a growth; and as her own arguments show, it grows out of the speech of the people, not from the studies of the grammarians.

Surely Dr. Aiken is closer to the road that will lead to her linguistic heart's desire when she sees in the comic strip, the radio, the talkies and "an increasing tendency of educated people to cling to their speech errors" hope that English will again become fluid after "centuries of grammarian crystallization," and that mumbling again will "evolve an English language nearer to the ideal."

One Match or a Million Trees?

AMONG the many epigrams employed by the United States forest service to bring home to the public individual responsibility for the preservation of wooded places is one which, particularly during the dry-leaf season of the year, seems worthy to be posted in the car of every automobile tourist and on the tent walls of every camper. It reads: "One tree will make a million matches—a match may destroy a million trees."

The thought might be carried further. A million trees might prevent a flood—pay the taxes of a township—bring solace to unnumbered thousands—enrich with beauty an otherwise bleak landscape—give shelter and sustenance to countless birds and creatures—supply lumber for a city of homes and labor for hundreds of workmen.

Added to the desirability of caring for the forests for their own sakes—and all that they represent in land, water and scenic conservation—is a hard dollars-and-cents consideration. Statistics are plentifully available to show that the cost of forest fires ultimately reaches into the pockets of taxpayers and consumers of wood products—and that this cost is considerable. Hence, a portion of the cost of a careless spark will eventually be collected from the—unthinking, perhaps, but nevertheless guilty—forest incendiary.

Editorial Notes

With the report that a driverless motorcar has been invented, it is hoped that precautionary measures have been taken to prevent the vehicle from going out and running up gasoline and service bills on the owner.

Now that Wisconsin and Virginia have installed electrical voting apparatus in their legislative chambers, will one be shocked at the returns?

Already an American can talk over the telephone to Australia; how long will it be before he can whisper around the world into his own ear?

The Genii of Railway Travel

THERE was once an autumnal journey to New York, beginning at the lovely crepuscular hour of five, when the Merchants' Limited leaves Boston. Back Bay Station rebuilding was a disconcerting place. Staging and makeshift wooden huts superseded the authentic station scene. The baggage room was a lean-to across the bridge on Dartmouth Street. The waiting room, in an old armory, wore beaver board walls and a tabernacular ceiling. How cold it will be here this winter, we reflected, sympathetically chilly; but we soon espied radiators for comfort, as well as telephone booths for companionship; and later, for entertainment, a magazine stand, like a barker's booth, outside.

Amid this strange circus, in the ombre shades of late afternoon, we sauntered to the temporary wooden bridge that spanned the outgoing tracks below. Signals changed, jewel-enchanting, in the tower house ahead. A train chuffed by beneath, a whir of light beating against the dusk, trailing its pastel plume across the lime-green twilight sky. We felt timid and lonely in that penumbral spot.

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But then our Red Cap took charge, and how reassuring he was. "It is better for yo' to wait here," he said, "too dirty and smoky below. Ahl take care of yo'. Ahl come back fo' yo' in time fo' yo' train. You'all be al' right jus' here." (His voice was strong and richly baritone.)

So we were assembled, with our week-end bag, our hand bag and our hat box (oh, no, not for hats—for over-assertive extras), watching the semiprecious signals glow against the poetic triangle of sky, and the long perspective of railway tracks slant away below. The hour was distilled with melancholy beauty.

But we knew we were safe. For our Red Cap had us in charge, his intelligence edged to the job. He would take us down the wooden stairs at just the right moment before train time. He would place us directly before our car, Number 203, and seat us in our chair, Number 7, with the least possible friction or delay. We would stand in exactly the right spot for a second or two as we heard and saw the vibrant locomotive emerge from South Stationward remoteness. He had virtually promised this. We knew he would do it. And he did. Though he wisely used the interim to take other bags below, filling both arms and hands, poising one suit case on a geniculated leg and all but balancing a satchel on the end of his nose.

Train time! And in an unimaginably brief moment we were comfortably established in our allotted Pullman nook.

Even a large tip would have seemed insignificant compared with the service we felt had been given us. We longed to do something really handsome in recognition, to formally present this neat mulatto porter with a silver salver, bravely engraved with his name and a record of his valiant porterage over stairways and platforms and years, perhaps to have it ornamented with an intagliated portmanteau enwreathed by lesser symbols of the luggage world. But while these grandiose plans were taking shape, our Red Cap had already returned a politely pleased "Thank yo', ma'am," for our smallish-in-comparison-with-benefit-received gratuity, and become merely a bright motif in the station platform's repetitious design.

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Direct from the one benevolent jurisdiction, we found curself safe in the hands of another, the Pullman porter, with coat as white as his glistering smile, and manner as affable as that of his red-capped brother. Did we need a footstool? (Our size is not immeasurable.) It was there. Should our bags be rearranged, madam? No, the Red Cap had already set them down with an eye appraiseful of Pullman space. Should our chair be turned for better reading light? He would get us telegraph blanks if we wanted them, or mail a letter at the next stop. He would make small purchases, if we asked. Not that he offered to do all these things. He did not press his services. But when one did want them, the electric bell was the magic lamp and the porter the genii who fulfilled the wish.

In the dining car another genii appeared, with viands more or less rich, on a more or less silvern platter. It was not his fault if the silver jingled and failed to pattern geometrically on the shifting cloth. He, too, was irreproachably white linened. (He had an intelligent face.) And he, too, thanked us cordially for a not over-large lagnappe.

Nearing 125th Street Station. The Pullman porter's busiest hour. Were we leaving here or Gran' Central? We had chosen Gran' Central—(a very good Reason awaited us there). But there were plenty of bags to go off at 125th. These were systematically arranged on the car platform, passengers brushed, coats and parcels removed from racks, with the usual quiet dexterity. The porter performed these customary duties like an actor in an old rôle which he hadn't allowed to become routine. And he didn't forget the final "Thank you, sir," and farewell smile to his public.

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At Grand Central Station a retinue of Red Caps attached itself to us, one man for each bag picked out of the mêlée on the platform. (Queer, how seldom a bag is lost in the odd shuffle of alighting.) But the matter was speedily and politely disentangled. The two lesser Red Caps, lesser by reason of having seized the smaller bags, yielded peacefully to the greater power who held the biggest piece of luggage. He led us straight up the roped-off pathway to the Reason, and deposited us all into that fourth wonder of modern transportation, the New York Rapid Taxi.

Then there was a more distant occasion for a journey, leaving the Reason to go home alone on the midnight from New York. We had stayed over to this dolorous hour in order to hear a special musical production, believing it well worth the discomfort and loneliness bound to follow.

And how long and lonely it seemed, leaving the Reason standing beside the ticket taker, blinking owl-like in his box, and walking silently with an uncommunicative Red Cap (heedful of the sleepers), down the endless gangway to our car. We had felt like Chicken Little of nursery fame, with the sky about to fall upon our head.

But when the Red Cap of the luggage had placed us in the hands of the porter of the Pullman, how our loneliness abated under the warmth of the new solicitude.

"Yes, miss," he said continually (the dim light had obscured our matronliness); and like a faithful nurse he hovered to our car, ready to supply extra blankets, heat, fresh air, or what have you. "Yo' ring, miss, if yo' want anything. Yo' ring, miss, whatever yo' need," he had invited again and again.

And partly from amusement at our so easily, if temporarily, recaptured youth, partly from the sense of well-being that comes of being properly looked after in circumstances strange, we sank cheerfully into that semi-somnolence, soothed by the rhythmic lullaby of rolling wheels that only Pullman sleepers can give.

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A trace of the loving mammy of old Southern days lingers in these kindly Negroes. There is a personal touch to the attention they give, a real regard for the passengers. There may be a cantankerous one or two among them. But for the most part they work with that large affection and childlike friendliness that is an outstanding attribute of their race.

Brownlit skin or ebon, they wait all hours of night and day, like Genii of the Lamp, to appear at the first bidding, pleasanter to look upon than the Genii of "Arabian Nights," but as prompt if not as puissant to serve.

Gone the rich dialect, the more pictorial southern qualities. These are at least partly educated men. Some of them are students making practical their courses (often in Negro industrial institutions); others earning means to continue their education. No doubt there is sometimes a potential Roland Hayes or Countee Cullen among them.

M. L.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE arctic region in April must be quite a desirable place for a holiday trip in an aircraft, according to Prof. Fridtjof Nansen, who passed through Berlin on his way to Geneva. There are no storms in the arctics in April and there is little wind; the temperature is always even, and day and night are almost equally light; there is no fog and there are no mountains, said Mr. Nansen to an interviewer. The directors of the Aero-Arctic Club, an organization of which he is president, met the enterprising Norwegian at the station and escorted him to his hotel, where a lengthy and important conference took place upon the forthcoming Zeppelin polar expedition, preparations for which are as good as completed. Fridtjof Nansen is very optimistic concerning the venture, from which he believes many benefits will accrue in consequence of the exhaustive observations that are to be made in many scientific branches.

The expedition, under Professor Nansen, Professor Berson, Captain Bruns and Dr. Bleistein, all members of the Aero-Arctic Club, will start, under present plans, in April, from Tromsö, where a mooring mast will be erected. After a few days there the route continues to the interior of the arctic region, where it is hoped to land and remain for some time, after which the Zeppelin and her passengers will return as they came. The entire journey, it is believed, will cover from twenty to twenty-five days, but to avoid any risks, provisions for ninety days will be taken on board. A complete outfit of sledges, dogs, kajaks and portable wireless stations is to be provided. This is the first of a series of Zeppelin trips of the kind, by which it is proposed to keep the arctic region under constant observation.

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The long spell of beautiful weather and almost tropical heat reached its culminating point on a recent Sunday, when more than a million Berliners left the city to spend the day on the water—in the water would be nearer the mark—and in the woods, both of which nature has scattered with a lavish hand within easy access of the city. The local and suburban railways conveyed immense crowds to popular resorts, Grünau, on the Spree, to the east of Berlin, receiving 73,000 visitors. Nikolassee, in the west, where the famous family bathing places line the lake, welcomed over 50,000 to its cooling waters, and beautiful Wannsee, the largest of the Havel lakes, was visited by almost as many. The wooded shores furnished shelter from the sun, and the lake with its gentle sloping sands was crowded with joyous folk, grown-ups and children. That all were in bathing dress it is unnecessary to say; frocks and hats and yachting suits are confined on these occasions to the aristocrats on the motor launches and big sailing yachts, but it is doubtful whether the latter enjoy themselves as much.

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It may be stated with certainty that visitors to Berlin are generally more than satisfied with the politeness and desire to please of the assistants in the large shops. Not many customers, however, know that this engaging manner is the result, in many cases, of systematic training. An extensive school exists in Berlin for the instruction of shop girls in every branch of their profession. The school is one of the municipal continuation institutions that specializes in this particular subject. Nearly 100 teachers, all experienced in the fine art of selling, instruct at the present time some 6000 young women who are entering the profession of saleswoman. Every detail of the business receives close attention: shoes, clothing, fancy goods, provisions and so forth. The girls are taught to move gracefully, handle the goods skillfully, and above all to preserve a pleasant manner toward the customers. Window decoration and draping of colors are included in the curriculum and also the English and French languages, or at least so far as the demands of a foreign customer may go. All this is not easy, but the results are considered eminently satisfactory, and it is not difficult to recognize the young saleswoman who has been through the school.

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The shifting sands of the Baltic proved unusually active this summer. In a swampy arm of that sea, between the two very popular resorts Heringsdorf and Ahlbeck, there have been disclosed remains of walls and a bridge which, expert scholars have decided, once formed part of the vikings' fortress of Jomsburg. The original stronghold was, it is said, nearly a mile in length and a third in width, and accommodated 300 viking ships. Some ten years ago one of these ships was found at a spot not far away and caused much excitement among the visitors at the time.

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Berlin has always been known for its large and well-constructed swimming baths, where even the tiniest children are taught to swim, but the German capital is now to become really famous in this respect. The largest swimming pool in Europe is nearing completion in the Garten Strasse, in the east of the city. The hall itself is some 200 feet long and 70 feet wide, and the pool about 164 feet in length and 50 in breadth. The walls and roof are of glass and the windows at the side can be removed altogether in summer. There are to be two gymnasiums in the upper story and two separate roof gardens. The new hall will contain more than 700 dressing cabins, 100 bathtubs, fifty cells for shower baths, and extensive Roman and Russian baths.

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The little town of Neumagen on the Moselle, which still retains much of its Roman appearance, has just unveiled a monument to the Roman poet, Decimus Magnus Ausonius, the first known writer to compose a poem about this beautiful German river. Ausonius was born in Burdigala, the modern Bordeaux, about 310 A. D. At first he was a lawyer, but he became a teacher and was appointed preceptor to Gratian, the son of the Emperor Valentinian. The Emperor made him consul in 379, and at a later period he became prefect of Latium, Libya and Gaul. Ausonius first saw the Moselle at Neumagen and was enthusiastic in praise of its beauty, so much so, in fact, that he wrote one of his best poems, "Mosella," as a eulogy.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Eggs by Fiat

THEY are still finding it difficult in Russia to provision the industrial centers. It is mostly, of course, the fault of the peasants. . . . Commissars and commissariats must step in and teach them their business. Three months ago they said: Let there be rabbits, rabbits in millions, pedigree rabbits, canned rabbits, rabbit-literature, rabbit-films, rabbit-propaganda. Rabbits, conjurors, and all concerned set to work with a will; but the rabbit scheme is not to mature till 1934, and meanwhile . . . one must eat. So now it is to be hens: hens on a "pan-Soviet scale." A deputy-commissar very happily named Khinchuk has issued the fiat: the Commissariat of Agriculture has organized the scheme. The results are sure to be impressive. When the hens of Khinchuk chuck-chuck in their millions over their billions of eggs in the "controlled nests," then will Khinchuk chuckle, and the eyes and other portions of good Bolshevists swell with fatness.—*The Times* (London).

Money Makes the Ship Go

COME to figure it up, there can't be much chance for economy in journeying by Zeppelin. It takes a crew of forty to take care of twenty passengers. Then it needs a ground force of several hundred men when the ship is taking on or off. Also it requires about a million dollars' worth of policemen to handle the crowds when contacts are made.—*Los Angeles Times.*